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SIEGEL'S ANNUAL SEED GUIDE

1914

5244

CHOICE
NEW
CROP

SEEDS

GARDEN, FIELD, FLOWER

SEED POTATOES
ONION SETS
POULTRY SUPPLIES

GEO L. SIEGEL, ERIE, PA.

Siegel's Seeds

WILL GROW

NONE BETTER.

They Are the Best That Can be Produced.

JANUARY 15, 1914.

TO MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS :

THIS SEED AND POULTRY CATALOGUE is good guide to the beginner. The cultural directions are up to date. The Seeds listed are the well-tried Standard sorts, with a few new sorts that have been tried out, and found to do well in this section. We again say, make a garden, there is no occupation so healthful as gardening. Try it.

We can supply you with the BEST THAT GROW, also Fertilizers, Garden Tools, Plants in season, in fact everything needed to make a good garden. There is no occupation so interesting or healthful as gardening, so start a garden this spring and be convinced.

The Seeds I offer are the very best, grown by the best seed growers in such localities best suited to the development of each variety.

Prices on most Seeds will rule high again this season. So we give our customers a warning to place their orders early, so they can get Seed from our original stocks. We shall adhere to the prices given in this Catalogue as long as we can, and if cannot fill will notify you.

How to order. By writing out your order plainly on a separate sheet from letter, or by filling out enclosed order sheet. Give your full name and address, Post Office, County and State, and Free Delivery Number; also indicate very precisely the means of carriage you prefer, whether by Express, Freight or Mail. Cash must accompany all orders. **No Goods Sent C. O. D.** Money should be sent by Post Office Order, Express Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Small amounts will be accepted in Postage Stamps. Remittances in any way are entirely at sender's risk.

Private Checks. Do not send your check for small amounts, because it costs 15 cents extra for collection, and besides orders are held until my bankers report private checks paid. This causes needless trouble and delay in filling orders. Always carry out the price of each article and after adding the amounts together, remit the exact sum.

PARCEL POST does not apply to Seeds. Seeds go at the old rate yet, which is 8c per lb. anywhere in the United States, and this is a cheap way for small quantities. We will mail (postpaid) at our expense all orders for Seeds in packets, ounces, and quarter pounds, except Peas, Beans and Corn, which must be paid by the purchaser at the rate of 8c for pints, 15c for quarts.

By Express. Moderate orders, too heavy or expensive for the mails, or where quick time is desired, can be sent to your nearest express office.

ADVICE. Order your Seeds early. Do not wait until you actually need them. The **Railroads** are sometimes very slow in delivering. **Anticipate your wants now;** let the Seed be in your granary awhile, if need be; you will have it then the moment you want to sow it.

NOTICE. Geo. L. Siegel gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or in any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants he sends out, and he will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once.

Geo. L. Siegel.

PEAS (Erbsen, Ger.)

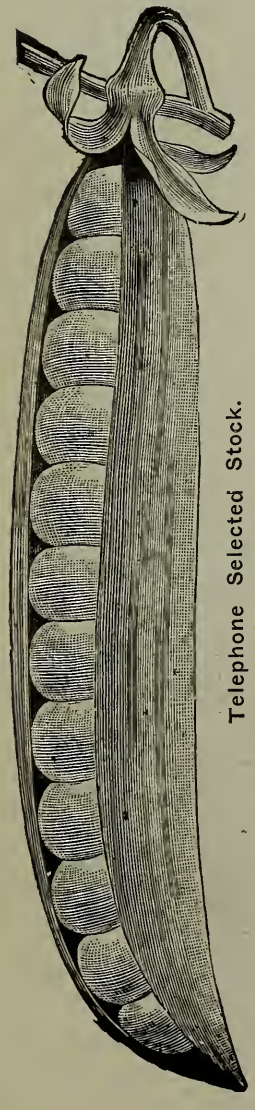
One Quart to 100 Feet of Drill. 1½ Bushels per Acre.

CULTURE—Peas succeed best in light, dry, loamy soil. Early and dwarf sorts require richer soil than the late varieties. If manure is used let it be old and well rotted, or there will be a rank growth of vines with few pods. Sow the early smooth, round sorts as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Seeds of wrinkled varieties are more liable to rot if the ground is cold, and must be planted later. From the first sowing, sow every two weeks until June for a succession. After that there is danger of mildew. Discontinue then until August, when a planting of extra early sorts will often produce a good crop. Sow the seed in single drills, or in double drills, six or eight inches apart, one inch apart in the drill, and not less than four inches deep, or for the late sorts seven to eight inches deep, since deep planting prevents mildew and prolongs the season. Cultivate well, and draw the earth twice to the vines during the growth. Brush the tall varieties when they begin to vine. Pick the pods as soon as fit, and allow none to ripen on the vines, as they will then cease bearing.

All Peas marked (*) indicate wrinkled or sugar sorts.

Ameer—This New Pea will take the place of all Extra Early Sorts when better known; resembles the Alaska in appearance; height 3 feet; has larger pods and is a better yielder. Seed green, lightly dented. This is the coming Extra Early Pea. Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. $1.50; bu. $6.00.

Gradus is the earliest large podded, wrinkled Sweet Pea grown. The pods are of the same size and quality as the Telephone and are ready to pick one week after the earliest. Height 2½ ft. Pkt. 5c. pt. 15c; qt. 30c; pk. $2.00; bu. $8.00.



Telephone Selected Stock.

Laxtonia Pea—The new dwarf Gradus. This new dwarf Pea is the largest podded of all dwarf Peas and requires no support of any kind; it has an exquisite flavor and is really a Giant Podded Early Dwarf. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.

***Sutton's Excelsior**—The finest Dwarf Early Sugar Pea grown. The very best for the private home garden; has very large, broad pods filled with large peas, tender and most delicious flavor. Give this sort a trial. Height 12 1n. Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

Little Marvel—This Pea will take the place of all Early Dwarf Peas when better known; vines 15 in. high, with larger pods than Nott's or American Wonder; a heavy bearer, flavor unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.

***Nott's Excelsior**—Early Dwarf Sort. A prolific bearer. Height 12 in. Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 30c; pk. $2.00.

Richard Seddon. 16 to 20 inches. Richard Seddon, introduced a few years ago, has already established itself. The largest canning factory in New Zealand is now using it in preference to all others for canning its famous green peas. The haulms and pods are deep green, the latter crowded with 7 to 9 large peas of the very best color and flavor; it is as early as American Wonder, but a far more abundant bearer. Pkt. 5c; pt.15c; qt. 30c; pk. $2.00.

***Telephone Selected Stock**—Our selected stock of Telephone Peas is Simon Pure. We claim that this strain will produce larger and longer pods, deeper green in color, and peas of richer flavor, than others. Height 3 ft. Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. $1.60; bu. $6.25.

Alderman—This comparatively new Pea is in many respects the very best early main crop variety of the valuable Telephone type. The vines grow nearly five feet high, are dark green, vigorous and exceedingly productive. Pods very large, long, dark green, similar to but a little larger and a shade darker in color than Duke of Albany and about the same in season. The peas are of largest size and unsurpassed in quality. Pk 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. $1.60; bu. $6.00.

Prince Edward or Quite Content—This is without doubt the largest Podded Pea in existence; the pods are truly gigantic in size and average nine to eleven large Peas of delicious flavor; it is a big cropper and continues to bear for a long period. Height 5 to 6 feet. Pkt.5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. $1.75.

Dwarf Grey Seed Sugar—Edible pods. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 40c.

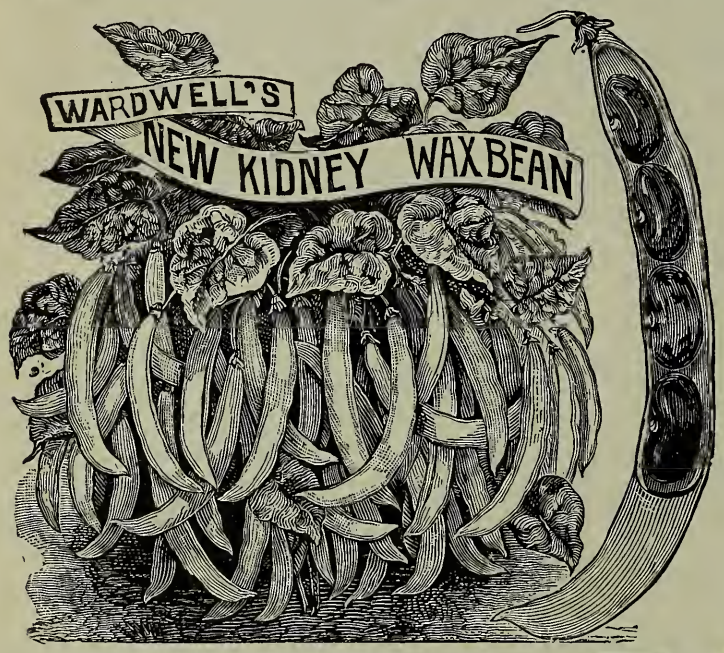
If wanted by mail add 8c for Pint 15c for Quart, for Peas and Beans.

Above Packets of Peas contain 2 oz.

BEANS (Bohne, Ger.) Dwarf or Bush

One Quart Will Plant One Hundred Feet of Drill.

CULTURE.—Beans are somewhat tender, but it often pays to take some risks. Plant in warm, loamy soil at the beginning of settled, warm weather in spring, and at intervals for succession until August. Rows may be made 2 feet apart, and the Beans planted a few inches apart in the drills, or 3 or 4 Beans in hills 6 to 8 inches apart. Cultivate and hoe frequently, always, however, when the vines are perfectly dry. In hoeing draw the soil up towards the rows or plants. For String Beans gather the pods clean as soon as fit for use. The plants will remain all the longer in bearing.



WAX BEANS—YELLOW PODDED.

Wardell's Kidney Wax—One of the earliest, hardiest and most productive, almost entirely free from rust and spots. The pods are long and showy, very tender, stringless, and of excellent quality; the market gardeners' favorite. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.

Prolific Black Wax—Pencil Pod Strain. An improvement on the old German Black Wax; of more vigorous habit and far more productive. Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 30c.

New Hodson Bush Wax Bean—This is a new, rather late season, wonderfully prolific Wax Bean. The growth is remarkably vigorous, almost entirely free from rust, and loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, averaging 7 inches in length, of a clean, bright yellow color, all of which combined makes it the most attractive Wax Bean on the market. The beans are brittle, tender, of fine texture and excellent flavor, and is picked before too old, are stringless. The yield from the Hodson Wax Bean averages 20 to 30 per cent. heavier than from other wax varieties. Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 30c; pk. $2.00; bu. $8.00.

Davis Kidney Wax—Pods long, straight, oval; clear, waxy white color, growing to a length of seven to eight inches, and fine flavor. Very productive. It is also one of the best sorts for late pickling. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.

Round Pod Kidney Wax—The variety is extremely early and is of superb quality, absolutely stringless. The bush is quite hardy and very prolific. The pods are round, fleshy and of excellent flavor, certainly one of the most desirable for home garden use. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 40c.

IF YOU WANT BEANS SENT BY MAIL ADD 8 CENTS FOR PINT, 15 CENTS FOR QUART.
ALL THE PACKETS OF BEANS CONTAIN 2 OZ.

BEANS (Continued).

GREEN PODDED DWARF BEANS

Giant Stringless Green-Pod Bean.

Burpees Stringless Green-Pod Bush Bean—The earliest of all Green-Podded Bush Beans. The only absolutely stringless green-podded Bean in the market. The pod is round. Per pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. $1.75.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—This variety is superior to any other green-podded Bean. It is positively stringless, and ripens fully a week earlier than the Valentine. The pods are perfectly round, meaty and finest quality. Time 32 days. Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. $1.75.

***Improved Royal White Kidney**—Excellent either for shelling when green or baking when ripe. Pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. $1.25.

Horticultural Dwarf—Excellent quality as a shell bean, either green or dry. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c.

Late Refugee, or 1,000 to 1—This is the old stand-by; much prized for canning and pickling. Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. $1.75; bu. $7.00.

Red Kidney Bean—This is a field Bean, very prolific, a good seller. Pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 15c; pk. $1.00; bu. $3.50.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

(Germ.—Stangen Bohnen.

Varieties Used for Shell Beans marked thus (*).

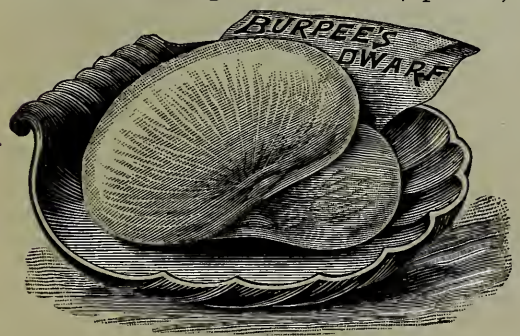
CULURE—In my opinion the only kind of Lima Beans worth growing are the Pole Lima. Get poles 8 feet long; these will last you 10 years by housing each fall and will pay you big for the extra expense. The advantages of Pole Limas are many. It is a large plant, easy to pick and always clean; have hills 4 feet apart each way; have the hills in a perfect square, you can then bring 4 tops together by binding them at the top, wigwam fashion, with strong twine. This can be done after vines begin to spin. It is not policy to crowd them, for a single vine will make an immensely large plant and bear as much more as two or three in a more crowded condition. Cultivate freely, and if possible top-dress around each hill with small quantity of poultry manure, compost or some good fertilizer. When hoeing, work this dressing well into the soil. Sprouted Limas transplant easily. You can get a picking ahead of your neighbors by starting the Beans under glass in April and transplanting to open ground in proper season. Plant Bush Limas 4 beans to the hill, 2 feet apart when showing the third leaf. Leave the strongest one stand. The yield and time of picking will be increased by following this plan. A quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, a quart of smaller sorts about 200.

The above directions will apply to other Pole Beans. City gardens and small places will find it to their advantage to plant Pole Beans. Kentucky Wonder for green pod, Early Golden Cluster Wax for yellow pod. They will produce twice as many from the same space. Are stringless and stay tender longer than Bush Beans. Try a few hills this season; can be planted closer than Pole Limas.

Extra Golden Cluster Wax—Early and productive pods; 6 to 8 inches long; very showy and golden yellow; a fine sort for pickling in the fall. Per pkt. 5c; pt, 25c; qt. 40c.

***Seibert's Early Large Lima**—Extra early, very productive; this variety is far in advance of all other sorts for early. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. $2.25.

Carpenteria—The new green-seeded Pole Lima. Color distinctive in having a decided greenish tint. When cooked the Beans are very thin skinned, extremely tender and of finest flavor, the very best for home or market garden. Pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 50c.



Kentucky Wonder—A snap Bean of wonderful growth, pods grow in clusters, are nearly a foot long, round and pulpy. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 40c.

"Burpee-Improved". Bush. Lima—The pods are truly enormous in size—borne abundantly and well filled with handsome Beans which are both larger and thicker than those of the popular Burpee's Bush Lima,—and fully eight days earlier! When shelled are greener, sell quicker, and are the money makers for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 50c; pk. $3.25.

IF WANTED BY MAIL ADD 8c FOR PINTS, 15c FOR QUARTS, FOR BEANS.
ALL PACKETS OF BEANS CONTAIN 2 OZ.

CORN (Sweet or Sugar).

One Quart Will Plant 200 Hills. Eight to Ten Quarts for an Acre in Hills.

CULTURE—Seed of the sweet varieties is liable to rot if planted in wet or cold ground. Yet if we have an early warm spell in spring, it may pay us to take some risks. Often the plants, when once up, will escape injury by a belated light frost. Plant in warm soil, making the rows 3 feet apart for the dwarfer early sorts, and 4 feet apart from the taller late sorts. Hills to be 2 to 3 feet apart in the rows. For succession plant every two weeks up to July 15. **ALL SEED CORN IS SOLD STROKED MEASURE.**

EARLY SWEET CORN, GOLDEN BANTAM

A new variety of Sweet Corn which many people consider the richest and sweetest of all corns. Some of our customers are now planting this corn at regular intervals during the season, so that they may have it for table use planted thickly as late as July 17. It is a medium early variety and yields very heavily. The corn itself is of a golden yellow color which at first gives one an impression of field corn; however, as soon as tasted there is an immediate call for more. Our seed is raised from the originator's stock and has been selected specifically for table quality. Pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. $1.00; bu. $4.00.

Premo Corn.

PREMO

EARLIEST SWEET CORN ON EARTH—READY FOR MARKET 60 DAYS AFTER PLANTING.

Premo Sweet Corn is a distinct novelty of good merit, and one which will be hailed with delight by every market gardner who desires an extra-early good Sweet Corn for first in market. It is the extra early sweet corn that brings the big prices, and the Premo is a money maker for all who ever tried it. Price per pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. $1.20; bu. $3.75.

Extra Early Red Cory—This is the old stand-by. Pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 15c; pk. 85c; bu. $3.25.

Mammoth White Cory—Early as the Red, but has larger ears and white grain. Pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 15c; pk. 85c; bu. $3.25.

Black Mexican—One of the sweetest, grains black when ripe. Pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. $1.00.

Howling Mob—Originated with C. D. Keller, of Toledo, Ohio, and its peculiar but apt name refers to the vociferous demand for the ears when Mr. Keller takes them to market. In developing this corn he aimed to secure a large ear, early in the season, possessing the sweet flavor of the later varieties. The stalks are of strong vigorous growth, four and one-half to five feet in height, have abundant foliage and generally produce two fine ears to a stalk. The ears measure seven to nine inches in length with twelve or fourteen rows of good-sized pearly-white grains. Pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. $1.00.

Kendel's Early Giant Sweet Corn—Gardeners report the corn ready for use in 60 days grown on sand and 72 days on heavy clay. This new and distinct variety of Sweet Corn combines more merit than any other variety in cultivation. The ears grow to a tremendous size, measuring 8 to 10 inches long. When first in market it is sold for evergreen. Pkt. 5c; pt. 8c; qt. 15c; pk. 85c; bu. $3.25.

Squantum or Potter's Excelsior—Fine large ears, deep grain, one of the sweetest corns grown; medium early; used exclusively at clam bakes. Pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 15c; pk. 85c; bu. $3.25.

Stowell's Evergreen—Standard for quality and best known. Pkt. 5c; pt. 8c; qt. 15c; pk. 75c; bu. $3.00.

Mammoth Sugar—Large sweet ears; the latest variety. Pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. $1.00.

Country Gentleman (New)—Very distinct from any other sort; sometimes yields as many as five on a stalk; cob very small, with deep kernels of pearly whiteness; this is considered the finest Sweet Corn of all; the quality is delicious; try it. Pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. $1.00.

NOTICE—Remember the Cory Corns are hardier than all others and can be planted much earlier.

IF WANTED BY MAIL ADD 8 CENTS FOR PINTS, 15 CENTS FOR QUARTS, FOR CORN

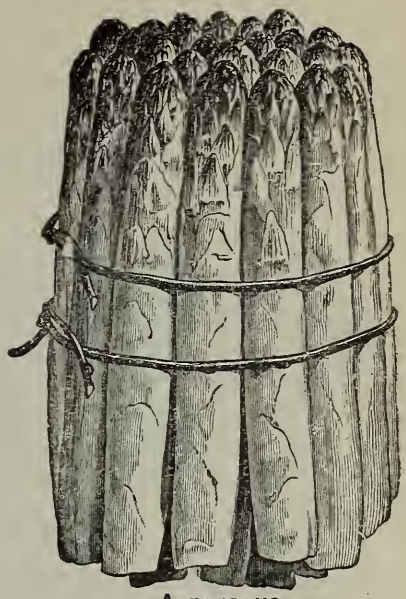
ALL PACKETS OF CORN CONTAIN 2 OZ.

ASPARAGUS (Spargel, Ger.)

One Ounce Will Produce 200 Plants. Five Pounds to the Acre.

CULTURE.—Any good loamy, not too weedy, garden land is good for growing the plants. Sow in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, as early in spring as the ground is in fit condition, and give good cultivation; also thin the plants to stand 2 or 3 inches apart. Deep, warm, rich, loamy soil, deeply and thoroughly stirred, is required for permanent bed. Use manure and fertilizers freely. Make furrows 2 or 4 feet apart and 8 to 10 inches deep. Set the two-year-old seedlings 18 to 24 inches apart in the bottom of furrows and cover lightly at first. Gradually fill in with soil and old compost. In early spring fork or plow the bed shallow and carefully, or pulverize the surface by harrowing. Give clean cultivation until fall; then cover with manure or compost. Second season after planting hill up the rows, especially for blanched "grass," and cut sparingly for use. After that the bed will give full crops. In the fall cut down the stalks and burn.

Asparagus Roots—By planting Asparagus Roots instead of the seeds, much time can be saved in getting the shoots ready for table or market. They can be planted in the fall or spring. We advise spring planting and as early as the ground is in good condition. Palmetto is best for home gardens. We can supply roots, 50 in a bunch. Price 50c; per 1000 $5.00.



Asparagus.

BEET (Rothe Rube, Ger.)

One Ounce Will Sow Fifty Feet of Drill. 8 to 10 Pounds for an Acre.

BEETS SHORT CROP, PRICES ARE HIGH.

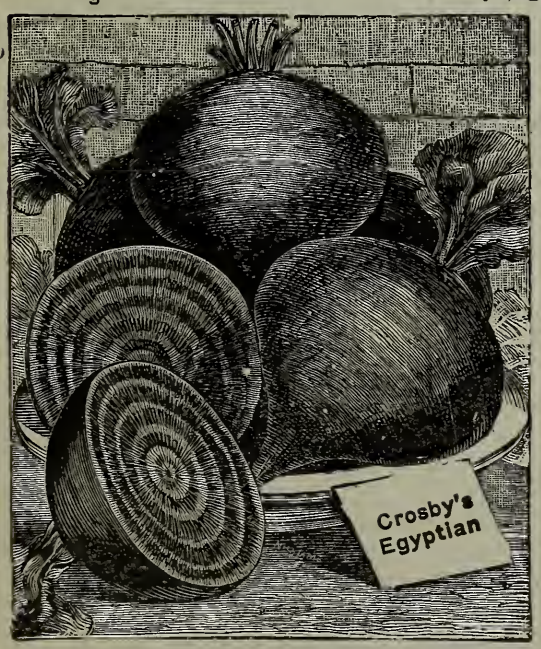
CULTURE.—Fibrous loam, well-drained and well-enriched, will raise good Beet crops. For early table Beets, have drills 16 to 20 inches apart, and sow the seed about 1 inch deep, as early as the ground can be put in good shape. Or seed may be sown under glass four weeks sooner, and the young seedlings transplanted to open ground, to give an extra early crop. Give thorough and clean cultivation, and thin the plants to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. For succession sow at intervals until middle of July. For the earliest sowings a light dressing of nitrate of soda, say 100 pounds per acre, will sometimes work wonders.

Crosby's Egyptian—The earliest Beet in the market, dark blood red; quality the best; the very best for market gardeners. Pkt. 3c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Eclipse Blood Turnip—Very Early, round smooth, dark red, has small top, crisp and tender, especially when young. Pkt. 3c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Detroit Dark Red—Round, skin dark red, flesh light red, fine sort. Pkt. 3c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Long Blood—One of the old stand-bys, good for winter keeping. Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.



Giant Lucullus Spinach Beet

Swiss Chard, Giant Lucullus. (See cut). The leaves of Swiss Chard are used as greens, cooked in the same manner as Spinach, and the large ribs are prepared like Asparagus, in which manner they are delicious. "Giant Lucullus" is the largest and best variety of Swiss Chard, and you should not fail to plant at least one long row in your garden this spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c.

Every garden should have a bed of Asparagus

Barres Sludstrup Mangel

CULTURE—The following varieties are extensively grown for feeding stock, and are excellent food to increase the flow of milk. As they grow much larger than the variety cultivated for table use, they require more room and should be sown in drills about two feet apart. The seeds should be dropped about two inches apart in the drills, and when strong enough thinned out to 12 or 15 inches in the row. The long varieties are best suited to a deep soil, and the globe sorts succeed better than the long sorts on sandy soil. Six to eight pounds of seed will sow an acre. Mangles delight in a deep, rich soil, so plow deep.

BARRES SLUDSTRUP holds the world's record for dry matter content. This Mangel has been awarded a first-class certificate several times by the Danish Government, the highest honor in Denmark, where Mangels are as important as corn is here.

Sludstrup is a long reddish-yellow, ovoid root, growing more than half above ground. Easily harvested, and by actual test far excels any other variety, in both the weight and feeding value of yield. Our seed is from the best Danish growers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

Mammoth Prize Long Red—The most largely grown of any of the Mangels; roots attain enormous size, producing 30 to 50 tons to the acre; this is the best for deep soil. Pkt. 3c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Yellow Tankard or Golden Tankard—Best and most popular for dairy farming; said to contain a large amount of sugar. Pkt. 3c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Sugar Beet—Wanzleben's largest yielding and best variety for sugar making; flesh white and very sweet. Pkt. 3c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

Special Price on Mangels in Quantities. State your wants.

CABBAGE (Weisskopf, Ger.)

One Ounce will produce 1,500 Plants. Quantity to transplant one acre, one-half pound. Our Seed is grown from Selected Heads, and Saved from Center Shoots.

CULTURE—Seeds sown in hotbed or green house about February 15 will give plants large enough to transplant into hotbeds about March 10. Set them 2 or 3 inches apart each way, and as soon as they become well established remove the glass for part of the day, to harlen them for final transplanting into the open ground, increasing the exposure daily until April 10 or 20, when the final transplanting may be made. Plants for this early crop need not stand further apart than 1½ to 2 feet. For late crops, sow seeds in April or day, and transplant to the open ground when large enough, setting the plants up to the first leaf, and 2 x 3 feet apart. It is important that the plants should not stand thick in the seed-beds, as this would induce weak, slender plants. To insure large, solid heads of Cabbage, the soil must be plowed deep and made very rich with well-rotted manure, or heavy applications of high-grade fertilizer. Cabbage is a rank feeder, and it pays well to have lots of fertility.

To destroy the green worm, that is so destructive to the leafs and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take 1 ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in 12 parts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains and the new broods appear. The liquid being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea from attacking the young plants, sift fine, air-slacked lime or tobacco dust, or Slug Shot, over them as soon as they appear above the ground. To avoid club rook change the seed bed. Dusting with tobacco dust, insect powder, etc., or splashing with hot soapsuds, especially Whale-Oil Soap solution, are good and safe remedies for some of the insect pests attacking plants of the cabbage.

CABBAGE (Continued).

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield—This is the standard early variety; heads of medium size; conical shape. Its fine heading properties, together with its fitness for wintering in cold frames, have secured for it the high esteem of market gardeners. Per pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. $2.25.

Winningstadt—Heads cone shaped, early and ninety-nine plants out of every hundred warranted to head up hard. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 15c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. $2.25.

Siegel's All Houser.

Siegel's All Houser—A comparatively new Cabbage from Holand, it has met with exceptional popuarity on account of its earliness, sure headedness and fine keeping quaity. The heads are of medium size, just right for market, globe shaped and of handsome dark green color. The quality is excellent, the leaves being fine ribbed and the outer leaves set close, permitting close planting. This also makes it one of the best for Sauerkraut. Where this variety has been tried in the market-growing centers the growers have been very enthusiastic. Along with all other Holland and Danish Cabbage the seed is very scarce this year. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. $3.00.

Copenhagen Market.—Has surely come to stay; it is the earliest large round-headed Cabbage yet introduced. Plants vigorous but compact, averaging 8 lbs.; it is ready for market in this section by July 1st. This is another good Cabbage from Denmark. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. $1.25; lb. $4.50.

All-Season—Almost as early as Early Summer; heads larger and quite thick through; good for early and late crops. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. $1.75.

Surehead—The heads are of Flat Dutch type, uniform in shape and size, solid and heavy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. $1.75.

Select Large Late Flat Dutch—An excellent keeping variety; more extensively grown for main crops than any other sort. Heads large, broad, roundish flat, solid and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. $1.75.

Savoy Cabbage—They are particularly adapted to private use, where quality rather than quantity is desired. Grown in fall and allowed to be touched by frost, it is one of the most delicious of all vegetables.

Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy—One of the earliest and sweetest of the Savoys. Head round, solid; leaves small, thick, fleshy, of fine deep green color and excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Marvin's Savoy Cabbage—This is undoubtedly the best Savoy or Curly Cabbage to grow. Large solid heads, a sure cropper, and one of the finest flavored on the market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c.

Early Dark Red Zenith—Solid, thin-ribbed heads of medium size and exceedingly dark red color, and very few leaves in proportion to the head. This new sort will take the place of all early sorts when better known. It is one of the best for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. $3.00.

Red Cabbage Odense Market (Stone Head)—Quite a distinct Dwarf Red Cabbage, with large, round, stone-hard heads, one of the best winter keepers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. $1.00; lb. $3.50.

ALL SEEDS IN PACKETS, OUNCES AND QUARTER POUNDS ONLY, are sent free, by mail, at prices suoted. Half Pounds, Pounds, Pints, Quarts and larger quantities, if to be sent by mail, postage must be added to prices quoted at the rate of 8c per lb. and 15c per qt.

CABBAGE (Continued).

True Danish Winter Round Head.

Danish "Roundhead"—(Danish grown Seed). An earlier shorter stemmed type of the famous Danish "Ballhead." The original Danish "Ballhead" Cabbage has become very popular with market growers on account of the extreme solidity and great weight of the heads as well as for its superior keeping qualities. At the same time, however there has always been more or less objection to the rather long stem of this variety. For this reason a shorter stem type has been selected and bred up until it is now very uniform.. This shorter stem strain has been given the name "Danish Roundhead." Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. $1.75.

Hollander, or Danish Ball Head—(Holland grown Seed). Very hardy, handsome, very solid, of fine quality and as one of the very best keepers it is particulary desirable for distant markets or for late spring use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. $1.75.

CAULIFLOWER

(Blumenkohl, Ger.)

1 oz. will produce about 1,800 plants.

CULTURE—For earliest Cauliflower, raise plants by sowing in hot-bed or greenhouse during January or February, and transplant to flats or cold frames, 2 or 3 inches apart each way. Set in open ground as soon in spring as the land can be put in good order. Soil to be a warm, very rich, fibrous loam, well supplied with humus and moisture. Copious water applications during dry weather, especially when the plants are heading, and light dressings of nitrate of soda and potash are of much help. Set plants 2 to 2½ feet apara each way. When heads have formed and are hard, they should be blanched by drawing the leaves together and tying with raphia, or strips of soft cloth. For late Cauliflower to mature during the pickling season (August 15th to October 10th), start plants in open ground like late cabbages, and handle them like that crop.

True Early Snow Ball.

Brussels Sprouts.

True Early Snowball—Produces large handsome heads, measuring 8 to 10 inches across; pure snowy white, close, compact and of the finest quality. The stalks are short, of compact growth, and can be planted closely. It is extra early, a very certain header, and equally good for a late crop. Unsurpassed by any srain offered. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. for 25c; oz. $1.75; ¼ lb. $6.

Heat Resisting or Dry Weather Cauliflower—This variety of Cauliflower is especially adapted for sections subjected to long, dry seasons. Heads grow to a large size, are very solid, pure white and of delicious flavor, and is one of the best for early summer. Pkt. 10; 3 pkts. 25c; oz. $1.75.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS (Sprossen Kohl, Ger.)

One of the most delicious vegetables,, easy growth. Produces small heads resembling miniature cabbages. Are used as greens. Very tender when touched by frost. Sow in May and manage as a winter cabbage. In the fall the leaves should be broken down so that the little cabbages will have more room to grow.

One of the most delicious vegetab fine new variety, of half-dwarf growth bearing handsome, solid, round sprouts of best quality, crowded together on the stalk, as shown in the illustration, 1 to 2 inches in diameter, resembling cabbages in miniature Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Witloof Chicory or French Endive—This European delicacy has in the past few years become a standard salad in all of the best American hotels and restaurants. It can be easily grown by any one. Seed is planted in the spring and roots like parsnips are produced. The roots are stored in sand until wanted for growing on during the winter. They are then forced in soil in some deep place. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

CARROT (Mohre, Ger.)

Danver's Half Long Stump Root.

One Ounce Will Sow 100 Feet of Drill. Three Pounds for One Acre.

CULTURE—Carrots require a very finely pulverized soil to grow them to perfection. A good light and well enriched sandy loam is the best for this crop, which preferably should have been well fertilized the previous year, as fresh manure often causes the roots to grow pronged and misshapen. For field culture sow in drills 3 to 3½ feet apart, so as to cultivate by horse. Market gardeners sow in drills about 18 inches apart, and cutivate by hand. For early crop cover ½-inch deep, and thin to 6 inches apart in the rows; for late, cover ¾-inch deep and thin to 4 inches. Carrot seed is slow to germinate. Sow a sprinkling of Radish with Carrot, so you can see to work the rows early.

ALL BEST FRENCH STOCK.

Early Scarlet Horn—A quick grower; and a very fine popular sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. $1.00.

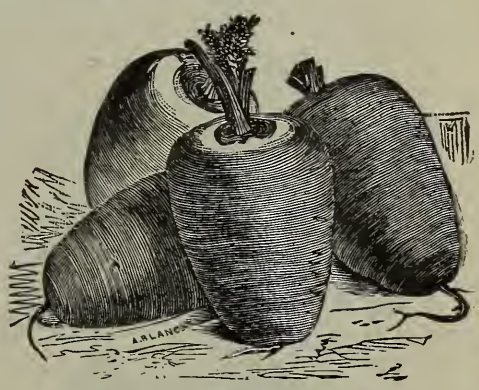
Nantes Half Long, Early—For extra sweetness, this is all by itself. It is of good shape and size. The leaves are fine and the roots almost cylindrical, very smooth and grow about six inches long; the flesh is entirely red and very sweet and almost entirely without a core. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. $1.00.

Chantenay or Model Carrot—Stump rooted, deep orange; one of the best largely grown by market gardeners. Pkt. 3c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Danver's Half Long Stump Rooted—Very popular; heavy cropper. Pkt. 3c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Ox Heart—Roots short and thick, color deep orange, one of the best. Pkt. 3c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Long Orange Imp.—One of the old stand-bys. Pkt. 3c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



New Oxheart Orange.

CELERY (Sellerie, Ger.)

One Ounce will Produce About 2,500 Plants.

To grow early Celery, sow the seed late in March in a hotbed or box, and for later crops, in the open ground, as soon as the weather becomes warm, cover lightly, or better still, roll or press it in. Shade the young plants for a week or ten days, and not let the soil dry out. The tops may be shorn off once or twice before planting, so as to insure "stocky" plants, which will suffer less on being transplanted. When from four to six inches high, transplant into broad, shallow trenches, or on the level ground, setting the dwarf sorts into rows three feet apart, and the tall varieties four feet apart, and six inches apart in the rows. The soil should be light, highly manured, partially shaded and moist, or near water, as the plants must be freely watered in dry weather, but it should not be put directly upon them. Earthing up checks growth and should not begin until well grown, then earth up gradually, keeping the leaf stalks close together, so that the soil may not fall into the center of the plant, but never earth up in wet weather, nor when dew is on them. That intended for winter and spring use needs little banking; when stored for winter it will naturally bleach beautifully white.

Golden Self Blanching.

Golden Self-Blanching—An early, beautiful, and in every way desirable sort, requiring but little labor to blanch. The heart is a rich, golden yellow, with little yellowish-green outer leaves. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

Giant Pascal—One of the best for fall and winter use. It is a selection from the Golden-Self-Blanching and adds to the general good qualities of its parent superior keeping qualities. The stalks are very large, solid, crisp, and of a rich, nutty flavor, free from any trace of bitterness; it blanches very easily and quickly. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. $2.00.

Winter Queen—Grows a very thick, solid and heavy stalk and has a large heart. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery

(Knollen Sellerie).

Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist, rich soil in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they are fit for use. To keep through winter pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw like beets and carrots.

Large Smooth Prague—We have found this to be a great improvement on some of the older sorts; the root is turnip-shaped, tender and marrow-like, having a sweeter taste and stronger celery odor than other sorts; used principally for seasoning meats and soups. Also excellent for salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Large Early Erfurt Celeriac

Corn Salad Fetticus (Lammar Salat).

This small salad is used durng the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce and is also cooked and used like spinach. In warm weather the plants will mature in four to six weeks. During August and September sow the seed in shallow drills about one foot apart. If the soil is dry it should be firmly pressed over the seed in order to secure prompt germination. Pkt. 3c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb 20c.

Corn Salad.

Kohl-Rabi (Turnip Rooted Cabbage).

One Ounce Seed for 1,500 Plants.

For an early crop start in a hotbed and treat the same as early Cabbage. For winter use sow the middle of June. The stems just above the ground swell into a bulb, resembling a Turnip.

Early White Vienna—The flesh is white and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

Early Purple Vienna—Differs from the above in color and is the best for fall and winter. Price same as the white

White Vienna.

Dwarf Green Curled Kale.

Kale or Borecole

(Blaetter Kohl, Ger.)

One Ounce to 100 Yards of Drill.

The Kales are more hardy than Cabbage, and make excellent greens for winter and spring use, and are improved by frost. Sow from May to June and cultivate the same as Cabbage. For early spring use, sow in September, and protect during the winter.

Dwarf Green Curled—Plants dwarf and compact; leaves numerous; bright green; so beautifully curled it resembles parsley. Pkt. 3c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Eggplant (Eierpflanze).

Sow the seeds in hotbeds early in March, transplant to small pots and plunge them in the same beds; this is to make them strong and stocky. They should not be planted out until May or June, when the weather becomes warm and settled, as cool nights and wet whether will check their growth. Set the plants in rows 3 feet apart each way and give them thorough cultivation, drawing the earth up to the stems, when they are about a foot high. Repeated sowings are sometimes necessary as the seed does not germinate freely without strong and uniform heat. An ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants.

New York Improved Thornless—The leading variety; strong and productive in habit. The fruits are deep purple, large, smooth, free from thorns; flesh white, tender, of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

N. Y. Imp. Egg Plant.

Black Beauty—An Egg Plant from ten to twelve days earlier than New York Spineless. The fruits are broad, thick, very attractive in form and of good flavor. Its rich, lustrous purple black color adds to its attractiveness. For the Northern home garden and trucksters' use, it is the most desirable kind. Not so good a yielder as the Improved New York. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Monstrous Carentan.

LEEK (Lauch, Ger.)

CULTURE—Sow early in April, in drills one foot apart and one inch deep. When the plants are six to eight inches high, transplant in a deep rich soil in rows twelve inches apart and six inches in the rows, as deep as possible, so that the neck may be covered and blanched. Draw the earth to them as they grow. The seed may also be sown in August or September, and the young plants transplanted in the spring.

Monstrous Carentan—The largest variety, often three inches in diameter and becoming very white and tender. An exceptionally hardy and desirable sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c.

ENDIVE (Endivien, Ger.)

One Ounce of Seed to 150 Feet of Row.

One of the best and most wholesome salads for fall and winter use. Sow in shallow drills in April for early use, or for late use in June or July. When two or three inches high transplant into good ground, or thin out to one foot apart. When nearly full grown they must be blanched. This is done by gathering the leaves together, and tying with yarn or bass, to exclude the light and air from the inner leaves, which must be done when quite dry, or they will rot.

Staghorn, the best for early. It does not go to seed if planted in the hot-bed then transplanted outdoors. This is a great advantage for early growth and brings it into the first early market where it is "a money maker." It has sold at 25 to 30 cents a dozen in the Chicago market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Broad Leaved Batavia—Heads are large; leaves broad and thick when blanched; the inner leaves make fine salad; the Germans are very fond of it. Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c.

Green Curled—Extra large, late sort. Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c.

CUCUMBERS (Gurken, Ger.)

One Ounce of Seed for 50 Hills. Two Pounds for an Acre.

For early use sow in hot-houses on small sods overturned, or in small pots plunged in earth. As soon as danger from frost is over, transplant with sod, so as not to disturb the plants, into hills in the open ground. For general crop sow from about the first to the middle of May in rich, mellow, warm soil. Use a shovelfull of well-rotted manure in each hill, and cover one-half inch wide with fine earth. On this sow the seed, about eight or ten seeds to a hill; cover one-half inch wide with earth and press down. When danger from bugs is past, thin out to four plants to a hill. For pickles, plant from June to middle of July. Always pick the fruit when ready even if needed, otherwise the productiveness of the vines is destroyed.

Arlington Early White Spine—One of the most popular varieties, both for marketing and table use; vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; straight and handsome; light green with a few white spines; flesh crisp and of fine flavor; it is one of the best for slicing. Pkt. 3c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Davis Perfect—A most desirable cucumber for slicing. It has the quality of hot-house cucumbers and has been sold as such on the markets of Chicago. It is dark, glossy green, slim and symmetrical, with an average length of 10 to 12 inches. It holds its color and brittleness long after being picked. It will be found to be a valuable variety for market gardeners as well as for home use for slicing or ripe pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. $1.00.

Klondike Cucumber—This valuable variety is one of the best for slicing, and will produce Cucumbers equal in appearance to the hot-house grown specimen. The color is rich dark green, and the fruits grow to a uniform size, measuring about seven inches in length and two inches thick when in good condition for use. It matures early and continues bearing for a long time, and the vines make such a healthy and vigorous growth that they produce a good crop even in poor season, when many other varieties fail on account of unseasonable weather. Also fine for pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. $1.00.

Everbearing—This is a valuable variety, producing Pickles and Cucumbers until frost kills the vines. It is very productive; fruits of all sizes will be found on the vine at same time; size is small and well adapted for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. $1.25.

Nichol's Medium Green—One of the most popular pickling sorts. Pkt. 3c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Improved Long Green.—One of the old stand-bys. Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. $1.00.

Arlington Early White Spine.

LETTUCE (Lattich oder Garten Salat, Ger.)

CULTURE—Lettuce, to be at its best, should be grown rapidly, hence the soil should be made as rich and fertile as possible by liberal manuring and thorough preparation. Sow the seed in hotbeds or flats during February or early March, prick the young seedlings out in flats or cold frame several inches apart each way, and, as soon as a nice rich, warm spot can be prepared in open ground in spring, transplant the well hardened plants in rows a foot apart, allowing 8 to 12 inches space between the plants in the row. For succession sow thinly in open ground, and thin the plants to 5 or more inches apart. The above is the best way to grow Head Lettuce or large stalks, when wanted as a cut salad sow the seeds thickly in rows or broadcast. 1 ounce will sow 100 square feet of drill.

Red-Leaved Golden Heart.

Lettuce Seed, particularly such varieties as the Grand Rapids and Black Seeded Simpson, are exceedingly sensitive to unfavorable conditions for germination, especially when sown in the house, and gardeners often fail to get satisfactory results from seed which is of good vitality.

In order to get good germination the seed should be sown in light soil and great care taken not to cover too deeply—¼ inch of soil being abundant covering. After planting care should be taken that the seed is not killed by letting the soil dry out, and equal care taken that the soil is not packed and crusted over the seed by too heavy watering.

Grand Rapids.—Unsurpassed for greenhouse forcing. Forms a loose head or cluster of large, yellowish green leaves, slightly crimped, blistered and rather thin; excellent for shipping variety, and is one of the best sorts for outdoors for an early cut Lettuce. Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

Red-Leaved Golden Heart—(New Sort). This new sort is bound to become the leading Head Lettuce for the home garden. It has dark reddish brown leaves, heart yellowish green, heads 10 inches in diameter. Cone or heart 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Deliciously sweet, crisp and tender. Season medium early. Give this new sort a trial and you will always want it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. $1.75.

May King Lettuce—A decidedly superior early heading sort. Grown under glass this variety matured a large, handsome, light green head practically as early as any of the strictly forcing sorts. Grown outdoors May King proved entirely satisfactory and the earliest of all to form a marketable head. Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

Black Seeded Simpson—One of the most popular sorts. It forms large, loose leaves; very tender, and of good quality. Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

Big Boston—A most desirable sort, either for forcing or outdoor planting. It always produces large, solid salable heads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30; lb. $1.00.

Improved Hanson—Forms very large firm heads, which are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender. For outdoor culture unexcelled. Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb 70c.

Early Prize Head—(Seed White.) This old standard variety is still the best of the large, thin-leaved clustering sorts for the home garden. The leaves are crimped, bright green tinged with brownish red and sweet. Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

Shotwell's Brown Head Lettuce—This new sort is the finest Brown Head Lettuce grown; outer leaves brown and thick, covering a solid head, which is beautifully blanched, tender and crisp, fine flavored; it resists the heat and is an excellent keeper. Give this new sort a trial. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. $1.35.

Cos Lettuce—(Romaine). Cos Lettuce is distinct in having long, narrow spoon-shaped leaves, folding into loose, sugar-loaf shaped heads which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. Early white self-folding leaves yellowish white, crisp, tender and of good quality; a self-blanching lettuce of superior flavor. Sold also as Romaine or Trianon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. $1.50.

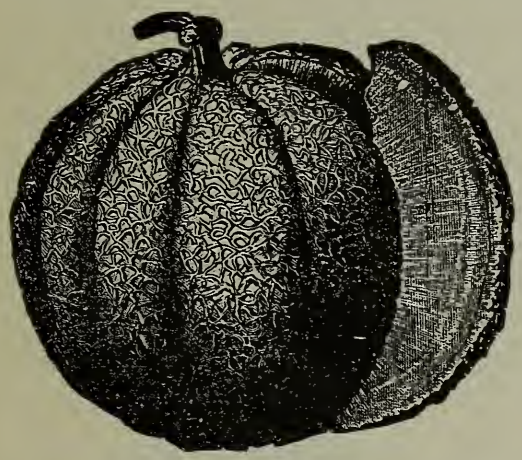
MELON--Musk

(Zucker Melone, Ger.)

One Ounce Will Plant About 60 Hills. 3 lbs. per Acre

CULTURE.—Melons thrive best in a light, rich soil. Plant early in May, when the ground has become warm and dry, hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way for Muskmelons, 8 to 10 feet for Watermelons. Previous to sowing the seed, mix a few shovelfuls of well-rotted manure in each hill, and plant in each 12 to 15 seeds; after all danger of bugs is over, thin out to three or four plants per hill. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing on pieces of sod in a hotbed, and when warm enough transplant to open ground. Melon vines are subject to the same destructive insect and fungous foes as are cucumber and squash vines. Early and repeated spraying with Bordeaux Arsenate of Lead Mixture is always advisable for these crops. One gallon land plaster and one tablespoonful of turpentine well mixed, or air-slaked lime, soot or road duct sprinkled lightly over plants, will stop the ravages of insects. Also try tobacco dust, it is a fertilizer as well as an insect destroyer. A few moth balls around the hill will drive the striped bug away.

Emerald Gem.



Extra Early Hackensack.

Emerald Gem—Our Gem Seed is tested stock; seed true to name and can be relied upon. One of the very earliest varieties; fruit small, skin deep emerald-green; flesh a handsome salmon color and very thick; flavor most delicious; a splendid melon for hotels and restaurants. Pkt. 3c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

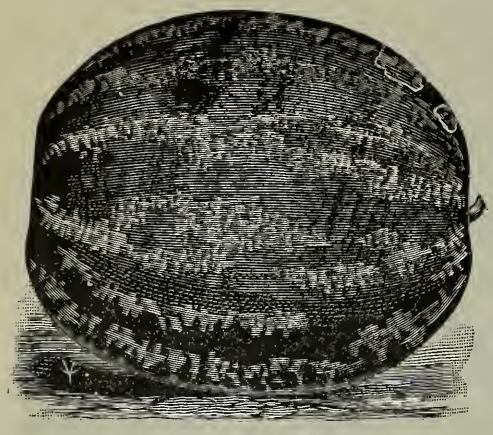
Extra Early Osage—Fully a week earlier than the Osage, fruits a little smaller, more nearly round and the netting extends over more of the surface. These very desirable features combined with the thick, deep salmon colored flesh and small seed cavity characteristic of Osage, make this melon deserving of a place in every home and market garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. $1.50.

Hackensack Extra Early Improved—A selection from and an improvement on the old Hackensack and similar in shape and appearance; nearly as large and fully 10 days earlier. One of the finest for market gardeners; quality perfect. Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

The Osage Gem—Combines the shipping qualities and flavor of the Osage and Netted Gem (Rocky Ford). A splendid shipper. Outside like the Netted Gem, inside like Osage or Paul Rose, it pleases the eye on sight and confirms the impression by its color and exquisite flavor when cut. It has two great advantages for the gardener. First, it will sell for the highest prices in any market where "Gems" are popular. Second, when cut it will please all customers who prefer a salmon fleshed melon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. $1.60.

Burrell's Gem or Defender—This splendid variety is one of the very best yellow fleshed sorts and in some respects is far superior to any of this class. The fruit is of medium sized, oval in shape, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine grained, rich, deep yellow, darker than that of the Osage and of higher flavor. The flesh extends to the rind and retains its color and quality quite to the outer shell which, though thin, is very hard and firm. One of the best shippers. Pkt. 3c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Admiral Togo—An Orange Fleshed Rocky Ford—This is a small, oval orange fleshed variety, similar in size and shape to the green fleshed Netted Gem or Rocky Ford, and of most excellent quality. It stands shipment as well as any of the green fleshed sorts and wherever tried has been found distinctly superior in quality to any of that class. Our stock is carefully bred in size and shape, is densely netted with very thick flesh, ripening clear to the skin. We believe the seed we offer will meet the demands of the most discriminating buyers. We consider it the best small shipping melon yet introduced. Pkt. 3c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.



Harris' Earliest.

MELON--Water

(Wasser Melone, Ger.)

One Ounce for Thirty Hills, 4 to 5 Pounds in Hills for an Acre.

CULTURE—See directions given under Muskmelons. Watermelons, however, are slightly less subject to "bug" depredation and disease attacks than Muskmelons. At the same time they are more easily hurt by strong spray mixtures, and caution in the use of such mixtures is advisable.

Harris' Earliest—An extra early melon of excellent quality. Fruits exceptionally large for so early a variety, slightly oval with irregularly mottled broad stripes of light and dark green. Flesh bright red, sweet and tender. Seed black. The vines are vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for northern latitudes and the only kind we sell. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. $1.00.

ONION SEED (Zwiebel, Ger.)

1 Ounce for 100 Feet of Drill; 5 or 6 Pounds in Drills for an Acre. For Sets, from 50 to 60 Pounds.

HOW TO RAISE LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED.

CULTURE.—For early green or bunching Onions sow seed of Silver Skin or other hardy white varieties in early August in well-prepared and well drained, rich, loamy soil, giving one foot space between the rows, and using 20 pounds of seed per acre. In many localities they winter well without mulch or other protection. For dry (fall) bulbs, select a clean, rich, well-drained and well-manured piece of land, prepare a perfect seed-bed, and sow seed in early spring in drills 15 inches or so apart, using 4 to 5 pounds of fresh seed per acre. Use wheel-hoe and weeders freely, and thin plants to stand at least 2 inches apart in the rows. Pull when tops begin to die down, cure and sell, or store in cool, dry place. For sets, select clean, sandy soil of medium fertility, prepare it well in early spring, and at once sow in drills a foot apart, using 40 to 60 pounds of seed per acre. Gather the sets when ripe, cure and store in a dry, airy place. They may be wintered in a slightly frozen condition, but must be protected from repeated freezing and thawing. In early spring following plant them in shallow drills 12 inches apart, and about 2 inches apart in the drill. By sowing seed of the Spanish type, such as the Prizetaker and Southport Globes, under glass in January, February, or even March, and transplanting in April to open ground 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows, bulbs of immense size may be produced.

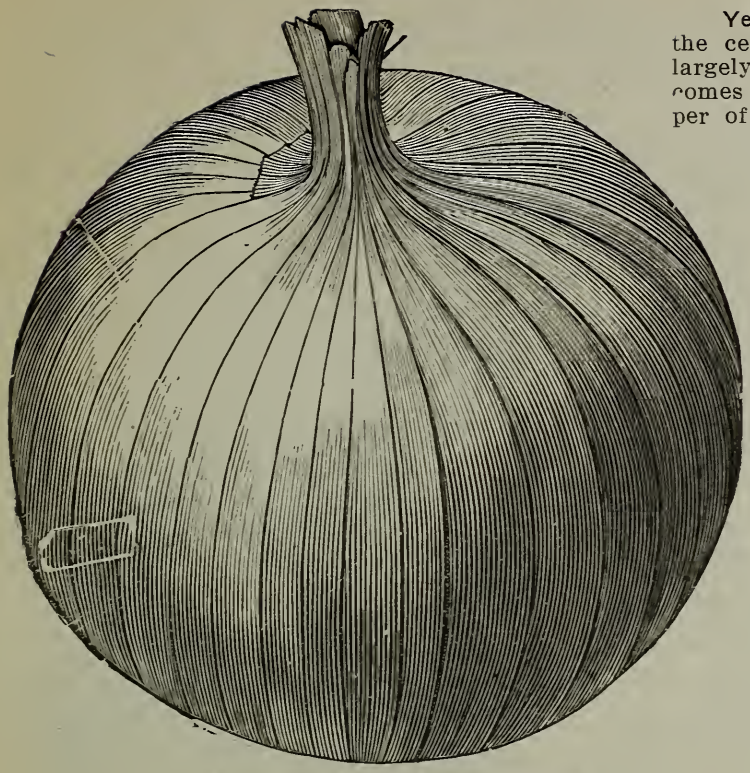
The Soil—A crop of any onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of corn, but on a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel, or on some muck or swamp lands, neither a large nor a very profitable crop can be grown. We prefer a rich loam with a slight mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well manured for two years previous because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onions soft. The same result will follow if we sow on rank, mucky ground or on that which is too wet.

Manuring. There is no crop in which a liberal use of manure is more essential than in this and it should be of the best quality, well fermented and shoveled over at least twice during the previous summer to kill weed seeds. If rank, fresh manure is used, it is liable to result in soft bulbs with many scallions. Of the commercial manures, any of the high grade, complete fertilizers are good for ordinary soils and even very rich soils are frequently greatly benefited by fine ground bone and mucky ones by a liberal dressing of wood ashes.

Sowing the Seed. This should be done as soon as the ground can be gotten ready and can be done best by a hand-drill. This should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed about one-half inch deep. The quantity needed will vary with the soil, the seed used and the kind of onions desired. This seeding gives much larger onions than thick seeding. Four or five pounds per acre is the usual quantity needed to grow large onions. Use a drill with a roller attached, but if the drill has none, the ground should be well rolled with a light hand roller immediately after the seed is planted.

Cultivation. Give the Onions the first hoeing, just skimming the ground between the rows, as soon as they can be seen in the row. Hoe again in a few days, this time close up to the plants, after which weeding must be begun. This operation requires to be carefully and thoroughly done. The weeder must work on his knees astride the row, stirring the earth around the plants, in order to destroy any weeds that have just started. At this weeding or the next, according to the size of the plants, the rows should be thinned, leaving from eight to twelve plants to the foot. In ten days or two weeks they will require another hoeing and weeding similar to the last, and two weeks later give them still another hoeing and if necessary another weeding. If the work has been thoroughly done at the proper time the crop will not require further care until ready to gather.

ONION SEED (Continued).



Yellow Globe, Lake County Strain.

Yellow Globe, or Lake County Strain—This is the celebrated Yellow Globe, which is grown so largely in Lake County, Ohio, where our seed comes from. It is the best seller and largest cropper of any onion grown. In shape somewhat of the Southport strain, color bright yellow, with the smallest neck and root of any Onion grown. So well has the stock seed of this strain been selected and bred each season that there are no stiff necks among them. The seed that we offer of this strain is the pure stock true to name. Pkt. 3c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. $2.25.

Ohio Yellow Globe—Finest shape, best color and yields largest crop of any yellow onion. The heaviest yield of onions is always obtained from rich, black lands. On such soils it is found that a globe shaped onion with a somewhat flattened base gives the largest returns. Pkt. 3c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. $1.25.

Yellow Strasburg or Yellow Dutch—The great set onion; the most popular variety for sets, grown largely by market gardeners around Philadelphia. The sets of this variety grow round and plump. Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. $1.00.

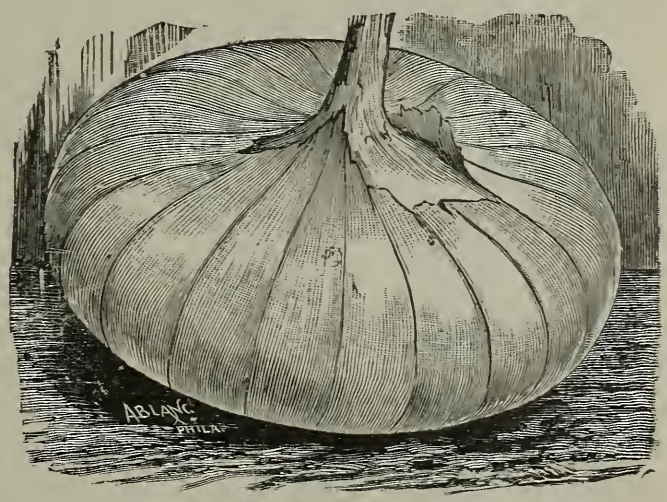
Prizetaker — (American Grown). A very handsome onion of the largest size and nearly globular in form. Skin is yellow brown; flesh white, mild and tender. It is one of the best of the large sorts. If started very early in hotbeds it will produce a mammoth onion the first season. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. $1.50.

Large Red Wethersfield—Onion growers who prefer the red varieties will find our pedigree strain unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. $1.50.

White Portugal or Silver Skin—A large flat, white onion, of mild and pleasant flavor; hard and fine grained; a good keeper; more extensively sown for sets than any other white variety; also a good pickling sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. $2.00.

White Globe—Pure white color, mild flavor, and equally as good for keeping as the yellow sorts. It is best to dry these onions in a shady place, where they will get plenty of air. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. $2.00.

White Barletta.

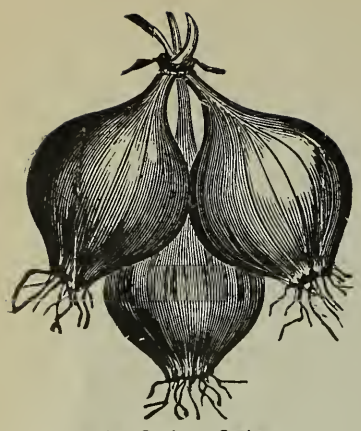


Yellow Flat Danvers.

Yellow Danvers—(Flat).—It ripens early, is entirely free from stiff necks, keeps well, and sells readily. This variety is now being planted in many sections for growing sets. Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 80c. Discount on large lots.

White Adriatic Barletta—The earliest one of the handsomest and smallest onions grown; an enormous yielder; as high as 9 bu. of sets from 1 lb. of seed. Seed should be sown thick if wanted for pickling; it will then produce small round onions of pearly whiteness. Our stock is of the true type. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. $1.60.

ERIE ONION SETS



Erie Onion Sets.

Are the Finest and Cleanest in Any Market. Why? Because the Seed is Produced by Selecting the Best Bulbs, and the Sets Are All Hand Cleaned.

White Silver Skin Sets—Mild and tender. Qt. 15c; pk. $1.00; bu. $3.75.
Yellow Danvers—Per qt. 15c; pk. 50c; bu. $3.50.

Egyptian or Winter Onion Sets—Hardy, stay out all winter and are the first Green Onions for bunching on the market. Qt. 10c; bu. $2.50.

Prices upon larger quantities upon application. State your wants.
Add 8 cents per Quart if wanted by mail.

PARSLEY (Petersilie, Ger.)

One Ounce to 150 Feet of Drill.

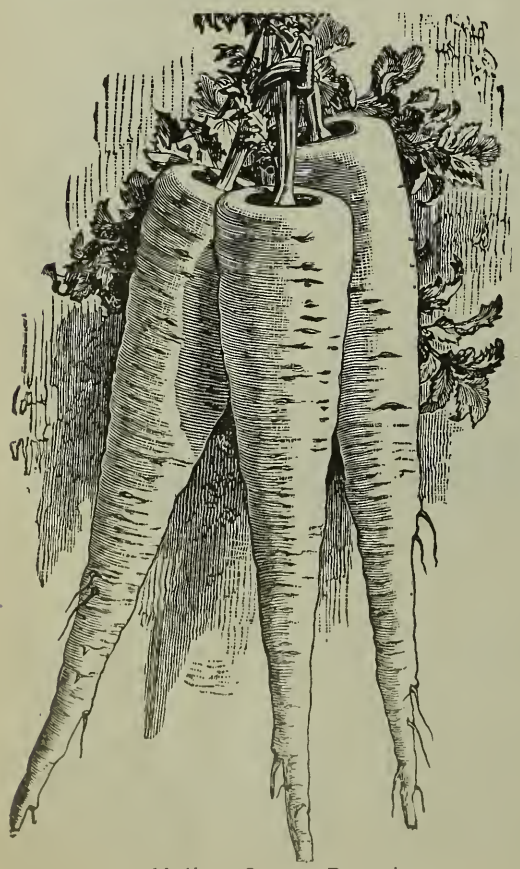
Sow thickly early in April, in rows one foot apart and one-half inch deep; thin out the plants to stand six inches apart in the rows. The seed is of slow germination, taking from three to four weeks to make its appearance, and often failing to come up in dry weather. To assist its coming up quicker soak the seeds a few hours in warm water or sprout in damp earth, and sow when it swells or bursts. For winter use protect in a frame or light cellar.

Emerald Gem Parsley—This is the finest Parsley grown, deep green, leaves fine curled, twisted, short-jointed, once grown always wanted. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

Champion Moss Triple Curled—A splendid sort for garnishing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c.

Hamburg Rooted—Turnip Rooted, used mostly in soups. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Champion Moss Triple Curled Parsley.



Hollow Crown Parsnip.

PARSNIP (Pastinake, Ger.)

One Ounce for 200 Feet of Drill, 5 to 6 Pounds for an Acre.

Sow seed early in spring, in deep rich soil in drills. Scatter the seeds thinly and cover evenly with the rake. After the appearance of the plant the soil must be stirred frequently until the leaves cover the ground. The seed is slow to germinate, and is frequently a long time in coming up; will vegetate sooner by steeping six to twelve hours in a liquid manure, dilluted with water, and mixed with sand before sowing. When well up thin out to five or six inches apart in the rows. Unlike Carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in fall a certain quantity for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground until spring, to be dug as required.

Long Smooth Hollow Crown—Pkt. 3c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

PUMPKIN

1 Pound Will Plant from 200 to 300 Hills.

CULTURE—The common practice is to drop 2 or 3 seeds in every third or fourth hill in the corn field; but if cultivated on a large scale the seed may be sown in hills 8 feet apart each way, 4 plants to each hill, and otherwise treated in the same manner as recommended for melons of cucumbers. Avoid planting near other vines as they will mix.

Sugar Pie Pumpkin—A small, round and very prolific variety; skin and flesh deep orange, fine grained and sweet. Pkt. 3c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Mammoth Tours—Grown to enormous size, has weighed as high as 200 lbs., rather oblong in shape; best for stock and exhibition purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Connecticut Field—The common field pumpkin. Pkt. 3c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 8c; lb. 20c.

PEPPER (Pfeffer, Ger.)

Crimson Giant.

CULTURE—Sow in hotbed as early as April, and transplant to rich, warm, mellow soil, as soon as the weather has become warm and settled, setting them about two feet apart in drills 3 feet apart. The pods are used in making all sorts of pickles. An ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants.

Giant Crimson Pepper—The earliest maturing of the very large sweet peppers and surpassed by none in evenness of size and shape. The plant is vigorous and upright growing, larger than that of Chinese Giant and more productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

New Neapolitan Pepper—A great market gardener's variety, 2 weeks earlier than the Bull Nose or Ruby King. It is of good size, mild flavor, and the plants are of strong stocky growth. The flesh is quite thick, and the fruit, which is borne in great profusion, turns a beautiful red color when ripe. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

Ruby King—Bright red pods, about 5 inches long and 3 or 4 inches thick; mild and pleasant in flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Long Red Cayenne—Pods long, slender bright red, very sharp. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

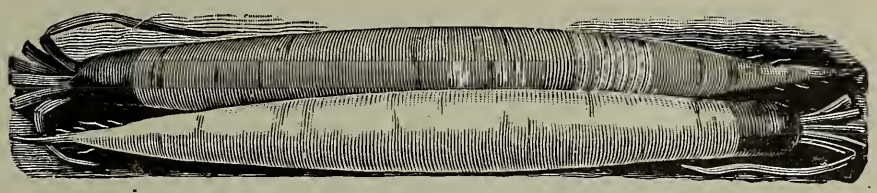
Red Chili—Used for making pepper sauce. Pods small, conical, scarlet; pungent; plants very fruitful. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

SALSIFY or Oyster Plant

(Bucksbart, or Schwartz Wurtzel, Ger.)

CULTURE—When cooked, the roots have something the flavor and odor of oysters. They may be boiled, used in soups, or grated and fried as fritters. Culture the same as for parsnips and carrots. Roots are perfectly hardy, and may be left in the ground all winter. A quantity of roots for winter use may be stored in a pit or in sand or damp earth in a cellar. An ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—We consider this the largest and most profitable Falsify in cultivation; roots are two or three times the size of the ordinary Salsify, and of more agreeable flavor. It is pure white in color, and invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt. 3c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify.

SPINACH (Spinat, Ger.)

One Ounce for 100 Feet of Drill; Thirty Pounds for an Acre. Special Prices Given on Spinach in Quantities.

CULTURE—For spring and summer use, sow either broadcast or in drills as early as the ground can be worked. The fall sowing is the main one with our market gardeners, which is done from August to September, and by careful attention they have it in marketable condition throughout the entire winter and spring. If the land is dry, the seed should always be rolled or tramped in, for if the soil is loose the hot air shrivels the seed, so that it will not germinate. Spinach is best developed and most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil.

New Victoria Spinach, or Long Standing—The foliage is heavy, the broad, dark green leaves being of the true Savoy appearance, and are of the finest quality, but the feature that makes it of special use, for market and family gardens, is that it is in prime condition from 2 to 3 weeks after all other varieties have run to seed. Victoria is the best sort for early spring sowing. Pkt. 3c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 10c; lb. 25c; 5-lb. lots, 20c per lb.

Danish Summer—Extra heavy cropper, new sort, withstands the heat better than most sorts. Price: Pkt. 3c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lb. lots, $1.25.

Bloomdale Savoy Leaved—A heavy cropper of fine quality; succulent leaves, curled and wrinkled like a Savoy cabbage; this is one of the best sorts for fall sowing. Pkt. 3c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 10c; lb. 25c; 5-lb. lots, 20c per lb.

New Zealand—This sort is grown to supply the place of the ordinary Spinach during the hottest months of the year, or in dry, arid localities, where the ordinary Spinach does badly. The leaves are eaten boiled like those of the other kinds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

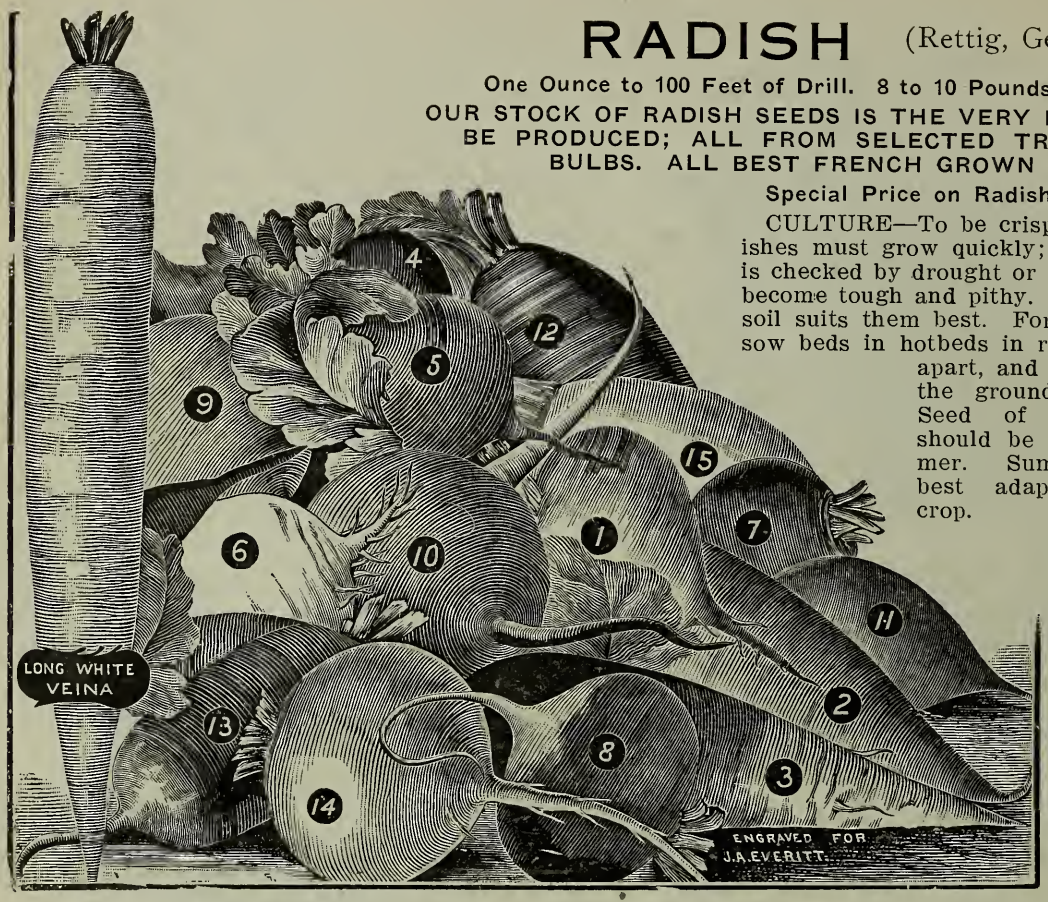
RADISH (Rettig, Ger.)

One Ounce to 100 Feet of Drill. 8 to 10 Pounds for an Acre.

OUR STOCK OF RADISH SEEDS IS THE VERY BEST THAT CAN BE PRODUCED; ALL FROM SELECTED TRANSPLANTED BULBS. ALL BEST FRENCH GROWN STOCK.

Special Price on Radishes in 5-lb. Lots.

CULTURE—To be crisp and tender, Radishes must grow quickly; whenever growth is checked by drought or cold weather, they become tough and pithy. Rich, light, sandy soil suits them best. For the forcing crop, sow beds in hotbeds in rows 5 or 6 inches apart, and thin the plants as the ground becomes warm. Seed of winter varieties should be sown in mid-summer. Summer varieties are best adapted for general crop.



Non Plus Ultra, or Early Deep Scarlet Forcing—Has a small top and can be forced in 20 days from time of sowing. Pkt. 3c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Rosey Gem—Fine for forcing or open ground. Pkt. 3c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Vicks Scarlet Globe—Very popular for open ground. Pkt. 3c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Radish, "Crimson Giant"—This Radish is an entirely new type and differs radically from all varieties hitherto in cultivation, in so far as its roots attain more than double the size of those of other forcing varieties, without getting pithy or hollow. It is very early notwithstanding its size. Color crimson, flesh pure white, of the best quality. Fine for outdoors. The seed should be sown very thinly to permit full development of the roots. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

French Breakfast—Olive shaped, white tipped. Pkt. 3c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

Brightest Long Scarlet—This is the earliest long Red Radish and the handsomest. It resembles the "Long Scarlet" in shape, but is brightest scarlet color, with long snowy-white tips. This combination of brightest scarlet and snow white color makes it highly attractive and makes it also the best seller of any long radish on the market. In twenty-five days after planting it is usually fit for the table. It is an excellent sort for the home garden. Pkt. 3c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

New Icicle—This is a distinct new Radish; roots pure white from three to four inches long; they retain their crispness and mild flavor for a long time; it is extra early, being fit for table in four weeks. Pkt. 3c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Lady Finger—Rapid grower; beautiful shape; skin and flesh snow white; the finest long White Radish grown. Pkt. 3c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Cincinnati Market—Best long scarlet short top; extra early. Pkt. 3c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Golden Globe—This variety is of quick growth, affording crisp and tender radishes even in the hottest climate and is extensively grown in the south. Root uniformly globe shaped, with skin golden yellow in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

White Strasburg—Roots long and tapering; splendid Summer sort. Pkt. 3c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb.60c.

White Stuttgart—Globular in shape, grows large, always juicy and crisp. Pkt. 3c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

White Chinese—Half long stump rooted; finest Fall Radish grown. Pkt. 3c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Scarlet Chinese—Oblong shape; color bright red; flesh white and crisp. Pkt. 3c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Black Spanish—Round; splendid Winter sort. Pkt. 3c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

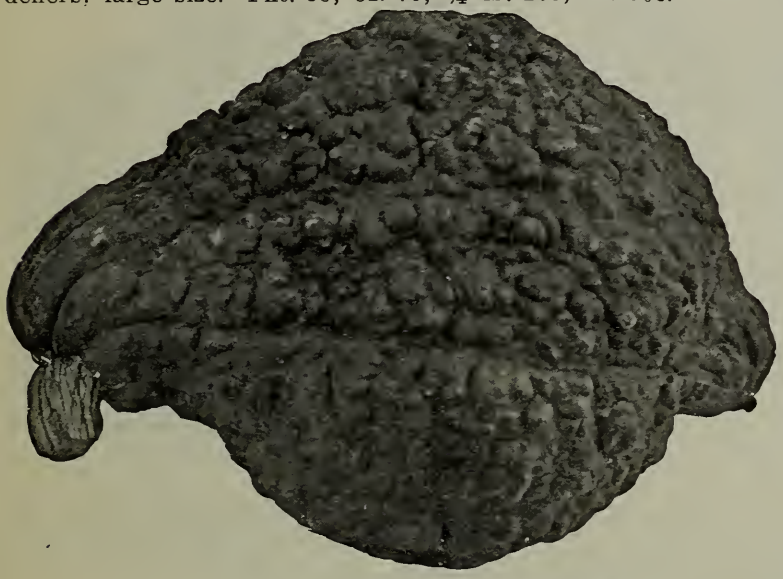
Persian Coal Black, New Sort—Long stump rooted, color shiny black, flesh white, tender and crisp; one of the best Winter sorts we ever had. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. $1.20.

SQUASH (Kurbiss, Ger.)

One Ounce of the Bush Varieties for 40 Hills, or of the Large-Seeded Kinds, 15 Hills, Two or Three Pounds of the Bush, and 3 or 4 Pounds of the Large-Seeded for an Acre.

CULTURE—Squash seed should be planted about the same time and in much the same manner as cucumbers and melons. The hills should be 9 feet apart each way, slightly elevated and highly manured. Bush varieties may be planted closer together. Use plenty of seed, as the bugs will destroy some plants.

Mammoth White Bush Scalloped—A standard summer variety; good either for home or market gardeners; large size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Chicago Warted Hubbard.

Giant Summer Crookneck—Double the size of the ordinary Crooknecks and very warty, but similar in other respects; pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Warted Hubbard—This strain, without doubt, grows the finest Hubbard in existence. The wartiness indicates a very hard shell which is one of the features in a long-keeping squash; it also denotes extra choice quality—the harder and more warty the shell of a Hubbard Squash is the more delicate and sweet the flesh will be found to be. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Golden Hubbard—Similar to Hubbard except color, which is orange yellow; has a rich, marrow flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

The Delicious—The Squashes, weighing from five to ten pounds, vary both in color and form, but are uniformly delicious in flavor and splendid winter keepers. The dark orange flesh is very thick and fine grained. Per pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. $1.40.

TURNIP (Ruben, Ger.)

One Ounce Will Sow 150 Feet of Drill. 1 to 1½ lbs. to the Acre, Drilled or Broadcast.

CULTURE—The soil for Turnips should be rich and mellow. For an early crop, sow early in the spring in drills about a foot apart, or broadcast and thin out. For a general crop, sow from the first of July to the last of August in drills eighteen to twenty inches apart, and thin out the plants to eight or ten inches. To destroy the fly, which is very destructive to the turnip crop, use "Hammond's Slug Shot" Sow an abundance of seed and thin out. Should the crop be destroyed harrow the ground immediately and sow again.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—One of the earliest flat sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 60c.

White Egg—Early white egg-shaped, quality excellent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 60c.

Early Purple Top Straped Leaves—One of the old stand-bys. Pkt. 5c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Red Top White Globe—Extra early; most popular sort grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball—A distinct variety, one of the most delicately flavored of the yellow fleshed turnips. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Long White, or Cow Horn—Pkt. 3c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 10c; lb. 35c. Special price on large lots.

Danish Bortfelder—This splendid Turnip has been awarded first-class certificate by the Danish Government as the most productive of all Turnips. Long roots, cream color, delicate green top. Rapid grower, heavy cropper and excellent keeper; must be sown in spring for summer use and in the middle of summer for winter purposes. This Turnip will take the place of the Cow Horn when better known. Pkt. 3c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c; in 10 lb. lots and over, 35c per lb.

RUTA BAGA, OR SWEDE TURNIP

CULTURE—The same as for Turnips, only have to be sown earlier for main crop.

Laing's Improved Yellow Purple Top—The finest for this section. Pkt. 3c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

White Russian—White skinned; very sweet and desirable for table use. Pkt. 3c; oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 60c.

Rutabaga Bangholm—Also called Canadian Tankard; oblong globular shape, with very small neck; yellow flesh; sweet and solid; very dark purple top; superior to all other Swedes; has been awarded a first-class certificate on several occasions by the Danish Government as the best cropping Rutabaga. It has scored as high as 49 tons of Roots with 5 tons dry matter per acre. If you grow Roots this is the one you should grow in preference to all others. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

TOMATO (Liebesapfel, Ger.)

One Ounce of Seed Will Produce About 1,000 Plants; ½ Pound to the Acre.

CULTURE.—For first early Tomatoes select varieties of the earliest types, and start the plants under glass during February. When plants are 2 inches high, transplant into flats, thumb pots or plant boxes, and later on transplant again, giving more room. Never crowd the plants, but keep them short and stocky. Plants already in bloom or with fruit set, if in wooden plant boxes or in pots, may be transplanted to open ground without disturbing their roots, and will continue to bloom and fruit without check. Set these sorts 4 feet apart each way in warm, mellow soil of fair fertility as soon as danger from belated frosts is past. For main crop, the plants can be started somewhat later, in hotbed or cold frame, once transplanted to keep them stocky, and then set in open ground in fairly good warm soil, 5 feet apart each way. A very ornamental show can be made in the home garden by training tomato plants to stakes, poles or trellis. Applications of superphosphate, or of some good complete (vegetable) fertilizer often have a very happy effect on Tomatoes in hastening maturity and increasing the yield.

Spark's Earliana.

Tomatoes Like Potash—You can increase the productiveness and early ripening by using liberally of unbleached Hard Wood Ashes.

New Dwarf Early Stone.

Spark's Earliana has proven again the earliest, large, smooth, red Tomato in existence. The truckers and gardeners of Delaware and Maryland have made more money the last four years on Earliana Tomato than on all other crops; our stock is pure. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. $3.00.

Chalk's Early Jewel—The largest, smoothest and finest flavored extra early Tomato in cultivation; within a few days as early as the famous Spark's Earliana. The large, handsome fruits are very solid and deep through. Color brightest scarlet. The foliage is rather open, admitting the sunlight to the center of each plant, so that all the fruit ripens thoroughly. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. $3.00.

New Globe, a New Ball-Shaped Type—This globe or ball-shaped Tomato is as near an ideal home garden sort as can be found. The shape is something new, is particularly good for slicing, leaving very litwaste, one slice like another. The vines ripen their first fruit along with the second earliest; they yield a heavy crop and continue bearing until frost. In color the large fruit are a glossy pink, the flesh is firm, has very few seeds and possesses the very finest tomato flavor and piquancy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. lb. $1.00; lb. $3.50.

New Dwarf Stone—This Tomato combines all the good qualities of the popular Stone. A heavy cropper, of dwarf habit. It is bound to become popular. It is one of the best sorts for small gardens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. $3.00.

Ponderoso—A purple fruited Tomato of largest size. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit very solid, fairly smooth and considered of very good quality, especially by those who prefer a Tomato quite free from acid. This variety is more suitable for home use than for the market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Preserving Tomatoes—The following small-fruited varieties are used for making preserves, and are also quite ornamental while growing in the garden; Pear-shaped Red, Yellow Plum, Red Cherry, Red Currant, Strawberry, or Ground Cherry. Each at 5 cts. per pkt.

HERBS (Kuechen Kraeuter, Ger.)

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL.

GENERAL CULTURE DIRECTIONS.—Sow early in April or May, in a sheltered, well-prepared spot in the open ground, either broadcast or in shallow drills about seven inches apart. Thin out the plants thus raised, and keep clear from weeds. A few sweet aromatic and medical herbs are very valuable for flavoring soups, etc., and care should be taken to harvest them properly on a dry day, as they come into full blossom, then dry quickly and pack closely, entirely excluding the air. Label each sort.

Basil, Sweet (Basilikum)—The leaves and tops of the shoots are used for highly seasoned soups, stews and sauces; a leaf or two is sometimes placed in salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Chervil (Kerbel, Ger.)—Used for flavoring and garnishing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Dill (Dill, Ger.)—Used mostly for flavoring pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Cress, or Pepper Grass (Kresse, Ger.)—The leaves form excellent spicy spring salads. Sow thickly in shallow drills early in spring, and at intervals, as it soon runs to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Sage (Salbei, Ger.)—Highly aromatic; most useful. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Summer Savory (Bonekraut, Ger.)—Used as a culinary herb, also largely for pickled beans, etc. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Sweet Marjoram (Mairohm, Ger.)—Used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Thyme (Thymian, Ger.)—Used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

Popular Choice Flower Seeds

My Flower Seed List is Cream of the Flower Kingdom, the Selection of each kind is the very best of its Class, our own importation.

GENERAL CULTURE—The soil for a flower garden should be made light, porous and rich, by adding plenty of well-rotted manure on light, poor soils, and plenty sand on sticky and heavy ones. It should be dug up deep, made very loose and fine by the constant use of the rake, and as level as possible, to allow the water to reach every spot without standing on any. Water laying on top of a newly seeded or planted bed is sure to decay either plants or seeds, and if not quite enough to decay, will, under the action of the sun, bake the ground so hard that the small and weak germs, just starting out, will be smothered under the crust. Most of the flower seeds are so fine that they should be sown on top of the loose ground covered very lightly with fine ground or manure, and pressed down with a roller or the hand. Principal causes of failure in raising flowers are due to too deep sowing or lack of water at the proper time. As flower seeds, in general, are sown shallow, light but frequent sprinklings are all it is needed. It is no use to have the water reach 3 or 4 inches deep when the seeds are only ¼ of an inch under the surface; the same quantity of water applied four times, will do more good. The main object is to keep the soil around the seeds always moist, as air and moisture are needed to insure a good germination, and to prevent the ground from getting a hard crust.

All the annual flowers, which form the largest class of our summer flowering plants, are sown, in this locality, the later part of April or beginning of May, and the sun then is so hot as to dry the ground almost one inch in one day, hence the need of watering twice a day, if you want to be sure of a good germination.

A good way to know how deep to sow flower seeds is to cover the seed from 3 to 6 times its depth, using the small figure for the finest seeds. Sweet Peas are an exception to the rule and may be planted deep. Flower seeds cannot be sown all at one time, as some tropical kinds, such as Portulaca (moss rose) requires a warmer temperature to start growing and must be planted only when the ground is real warm. Germination varies with different kinds, some sprouting in 8 or 10 days, while others will stay 3 and 4 weeks in the ground.

Flowers are divided into three classes:

1. Annuals—Plants that grow, bloom, raise seeds and die the same year.
2. Biennials—Which generally do not bloom until the second year and then die.
3. Perennials—Which bloom the second season, but last several years and may be propagated by the division of roots.

Annuals are only sown in the spring, but Biennials and Perennials can be sown in late summer, wintered over, and, by so doing, gain one year's time. These two kinds of plants can, on the approach of winter, be potted and carried in the house, where they will bloom through the winter.

Flower Seeds (Continued).

Ageratum—Flowers light blue or lavender; very desirable for bouquets, furnishing a continuous bloom through the summer. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual. Per pkt. 3c; oz. 25c.

Alyssum—(Little Gem).—Of dwarf, compact habit, each plant covering a circle 15 to 30 inches in diameter. It begins to bloom when quite small, and the plants are a solid mass of white from spring until late in autumn. Per pkt. 3c; oz. 25c.

Amarantus—Valuable for its variety of handsome foliage, whether grown in the conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in rich soil. Height 2 to 3 feet. Hardy annual. Mixed colors. Per pkt. 3c; oz. 25c.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)—One of the most desirable flowers in the catalogue for its variety of color and succession of bloom, lasting from July until severe frosts. A great variety of beautiful colors. Height 1 foot. Mixed. Per pkt. 3c.

Asters—No family of plants bear such distinct marks of progress as the Asters, and none are more eagerly sought. An almost endless variety, always reliable, it is not strange that they should become a necessity. Hardy annuals, as follows:

Giant Ostrich-Feather—So large, so beautiful, so unique in their charming grace, so different from all other types, that the immense double flowers, often six inches across, of long, narrow, loosely curled petals, suggest a curled ostrich plume. Exceptionally handsome as cut flowers. The plants are of healthy and luxuriant growth, about 2 ft., each bearing 25 to 40 flowers. Bedded out, they are exceedingly showy. White, rose, carmine, blue, shell pink. Separate colors per pkt. 10c. Mixed, pkt. 5c; oz. 75c.

New Branching Aster—Petals broad and long, twisted and curled, like loose chrysanthemums. The tendency to form numerous branches is very marked, and a crop of flowers is produced in late autumn when there is always a scarcity of bloom. Leads the chrysanthemum season by a month. Mixed colors, per pkt. 3c; oz. 50c. Pure White, per pkt. 5c; oz. 75c. Shell Pink, per pkt. 5c; oz. 75c. Lavender Sky Blue, per pkt. 5c; oz. 75c. Crimson, per pkt. 5c; oz. 75c.

Balsam (Lady Slipper)—Camelia-flowered. The blossoms of this variety are of perfect form, large, very double and are produced in the greatest abundance. Choicest mixed, per pkt. 3c.

Bachelor's Button—Showy annual, of early culture, flowering freely, with a great variety of color, in common garden soil. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3c; oz. 20c.

Calendula—(Pot Marigold)—Snowy, free-flowering, hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds of mixed borders and continuing in bloom until killed by frost; valuable also for pot culture, blooming freely in winter and early spring; 1 foot. Pkt. 3c; oz. 30c.

Calliopsis—A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. If the seed pods are removed as fast as they appear, the plant will remain in bloom much longer. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual. Mixed colors. Per pkt. 3c; oz. 20c.

Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora—One of the finest hardy garden plants grown,forming large clumps 2 to 3 feet high and increasing in beauty, luxuriance and floriferousness each year. It is an improved variety of the lanceolata type, producing long-stemmed, immense, rich yellow flowers, shaded with orange, flowering in profusion for a long period during the summer; unequalled for cutting; grows anywhere. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 3c; oz. 25c.

Candytuft—Universally known and cultured, considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds for masses. Seed sown in autumn produces flowers early in spring; wnen sown in April flowers from July till frost comes. Hardy and easy to cultivate. Single plants transplanted look well and bloom profusely. Hardy annual. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3c.

Giant Hyacinth Flowered—Improved strain. The flower heads are of immense size, 6 inches long and about 3 inches across, resembling a Dutch Hyacinth. They are pure white, and furnish excellent material for cutting. Pkt. 3c; oz. 25c.

Castor Beans (Ricinus)—Tall, majestic plants for lawns, with leaves of glossy green, brown or bronzed metallic hue and long spikes of scarlet and green prickly fruit. Of very quick growth in rich soil. Tender annual; six to fifteen feet high. **Zanzibariensis**—The best sort, per pkt. 3c; oz. 15c.

Flower Seeds (Continued).

Carnations—Bloom in four months from seed. Plant vigorous, self-dwarf, neat. If sown under glass in March or April, begin blooming in early summer and yield a brilliant display of flowers until frost. Flowers large, quite double and perfectly formed, n ver bursting the calyx. They show all colors and variegations through beautiful shades of red, pink and white. Mixed pkt. 6c.

Canterbury Bells—A handsome perennial with blue, white and rose-shaped flowers, remaining in bloom a long time; fine for bouquets. Height 1 foot. Hardy biennial. Per pkt. 3c; oz. 40c.

Cock's Comb (Celosia)—Highly ornamental plants, producing crested heads of flowers somewhat resembling a cock's comb; scarlet and crimson are the most brilliant ones. Hardy annuals. Height 1 to 3 feet. Pkt. 3c; oz. $1.00. Dwarf sorts, pkt. 3c; oz. $1.50.

Centauera—Under this name is included such popular annuals as the Cornflower, Blue-Bottle or Ragged Sailor, Sweet Sultans, etc. They are favorites in all sections of the country, and are much in demand as cut flowers. The ornamental white-leaved sorts, or Dusty Millers, are largely used for bedding, vases, etc.

Marguerite—A new pure white Centaurea, with very large and deliciously fragrant flowers; fine for bouquets. Pkt. 3c; oz. 35c.

Cosmos—This plant is of strong growth, having elegant foliage, and for fall blooming has no superior. Seed sown in April or May and transplanted to open ground will produce plants 5 to 6 feet high by September, and from then till November will be covered with hundreds of blossoms three inches across, resembling single Dahlias. Perfection mixed, per pkt. 3c; oz. 40c.

Cosmos—Early Flowering Sort, blooms mid-summer. Pkt. 3c; oz. 40c.

Cypress Vines (Ipomoea Quamoclit.)—One of our most popular vines, with very delicate fern-like foliage and masses of beautiful, star-shaped flowers. Sow in May; height 15 feet. Mixed per pkt. 3c; oz. 25c.

Four O'Clock, or the Marvel of Peru—It is easily grown; and is yet one of the most brilliant and showy of annuals. Variegated—Brilliant flowers in rich contrast to the lively gold striped foliage. Pkt. 3c; oz. 20c.

Fox Glove (Digitalis).—Showy and useful plants for the border; flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble-shaped, of all colors; new plants may be had by dividing the roots. Height 2 feet. Hardy biennial. Per pkt. 3c; oz. 20c.

Forget-Me-Not—This beautiful flower is too well known to require description or recommendation. The delicate blue and white flowers appear all summer. Height 6 inches. Hardy perennial. Per pkt. blue, 3c; oz. 50c.

Gaillardia—Splendid showy plants, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer till November. Excellent for beds, borders, or for cutting. Annuals and perennials; 1½ feet high.

Picta Lorenziana—A charming, profuse, double-flowering strain; beautiful mixed colors. Annual. Pkt. 3c; oz. 25c. Picta, single choice mixed, pkt. 3c; oz. 25c.

Gypsophila (Bafy's Breath)—Dwarf branching plants of quick growth and great freedom of bloom. The flowers are small, starlike, and borne in feathery sprays which are highly esteemed for cut flowers, as they lend a most graceful effect when combined in bouquets with Sweet Peas. Sow every two weeks for a succession of blooms. Elegant Hardy Annual, pkt. 3c; oz. 25c.

Hollyhock—A great variety of brilliant colors combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree, flowers large and densely double, remaining a long time in bloom. Is one of the best and most ornamental of perennials. Height 5 feet.

Charters Double—This is the finest double mixed grown. Pkt. 6c.

Ice Plant—A dwarf plant of trailing habit, finely adapted for vases, rock work, etc. The surface of the foliage is covered with panicles resembling crystals of ice glistening in the sun, forming a curious and attractive display. Height 6 inches, tender annuals. Per pkt. 3c.

Larkspur (Delphinium)—A fine variety of colors, shades of blue, red and others, striped and mottled. The flowers are produced in spikes, which are continuously pushing out from the main stem and branches, furnishing an abundance of bloom through the season. Hardy Annual, finest mixed, pkt. 3c; oz. 25c. Hardy Perennial, double and semi-double varieties in finest mixture, pkt. 3c; oz. 40c.

Lobelias—These plants grow 4 to 6 inches high, and form dense masses of flowers. Of easy culture, and well adapted for bedding, edging, pots or rockeries. Blue, per pkt. 3c; oz. 40c. White Gem, per pkt. 3c; oz. 40c.

Marigolds (African)—No flower garden seems complete without this old-fashioned plant. The African varieties are tall, usually about 3 feet, while the French are more dwarf; all are desirable. Start the seeds early indoors and transplant 6 inches apart as soon as danger of frost is over. Hardy annuals; in bloom till frost comes. **Lemon Queen** Sulphur Yellow Double, pkt. 3c; oz. 15c. **Dwarf Double Golden Yellow**, pkt. 3c; oz. 15c.

Mignonette—A well-known hardy annual, producing spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer it will bloom till killed by frost. Hardy annual; 1 foot high. Pkt. 3c; oz. 20c.

Flower Seeds (Continued).

Morning Bride (Scabiosa or Sweet Scabious).—This is one of the most attractive of the old-fashioned flowers. Its great abundance and long succession of rich colored fragrant blossoms borne on long stems make it one of the most useful of the decorative plants of the garden. It has been greatly improved of late years, producing larger and more double flowers of greater variety and brilliancy of color than in the old type. Hardy annual; twelve to eighteen inches high. Tall, double, finest mixed, pkt. 3c; oz. 20c.

Moon Flower (New Cross-Bred or Hybrid Variety).—This variety is of great value for the north, as it is in full bloom fully one month before the white-seeded. The flowers measure 4 to 6 inches across, and are very numerous. Tender annual, pkt. 5c.

Morning Glory—One of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing plants in cultivation, thriving in almost any situation. The beauty and delicacy of their brilliant flowers are unsurpassed. Hardy annuals; 15 feet. Finest mixed, all colors, per pkt. 3c; oz. 15c.

Imperial Japanese—The flowers are of gigantic size, exquisite variety of colors and magnificent marbled foliage. The flowers measure from four to six inches across. The colors are limitless in variety and very beautiful. Of easy culture, and if sown early will produce magnificently. Choicest mixed, per pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Nicotiana—Handsome garden plants of the tobacco family, valuable for the long duration and freedom of their bloom. Flowers salver-shaped, having long, tubular corollas. Half hardy annuals, about 3 feet high.

Affinis—Flowers large, white and fully expanded only in evening or cloudy days. Deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 3c.

Pansies, Siegel's Elite Extra Large Flowered—Comprises the very choicest of large flowering varieties. After repeated trials with samples from well-known specialists in Pansy growing we are satisfied that our Elite Mixture still retains its superiority above all others. Pkt. 5c; oz. $3.50.
Our packets of Pansies contain over 200 seeds.

Petunia—Few plants will make a more showy bed than the Petunias, giving flowers from early summer till fall. Their richness of color, fragrance and continued blooming make them general favorites. It is likewise one of the leading flowers for window display, and few for this purpose can be more beautiful or satisfactory. Tender annual.

Petunia Hybrida Grandiflower—In finest mixture, per pkt. 3c.

Petunia, Inimitable—This strain is unsurpassed. Pkt. 3c.

Pinks, Dianthus (Chinensis).—Annual. Pinks. Flower the same season if seed be sown early. They are among the most brilliant of our garden flowers.

Double Chinese Pinks.—In best mixture. Per pkt. 3c; oz. 35c.

Heddewig's Single Mixed—Flowers of the best shades and beautifully marked. Half-hardy biennial. Pkt. 3c; oz. 30c.

Phlox Drummondi Grandflower—This beautiful hardy annual has few equals for beds, bouquets, etc. The colors are rich and brilliant and the flowers appear all summer. Our seed is selected with the utmost care; 1 foot high. Finest Mixed, per pkt. 3c; oz. $1.00.

Portulaca—This well-known annual covers the ground in a beautiful carpet-like form of the most vivid colors, and for borders or beds they are very effective. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface and pressed in. Finest Single Mixed—Great Variety. Per pkt. 3c.

Double Rose Flowered—Mixed; making a gorgeous mass of color, remaining open all day. Pkt. 6c.

Poppy—A great variety of brilliant colors, and various shapes. Hardy annual. Single and double mixed. Per pkt. 3c; oz. 25c.

Shirley Poppies (Mixed)—These are marvelous flowers. Petals like shimmery silk. Colors both soft and bright. Satiny-white marbled with rose; also crimson scarlets, rose and pink. Trembling, nodding little beauties. Pkt. 3c; oz. 20c.

New Oriental Hybrid Poppies—For brilliancy of colors there is nothing to equal these Oriental Poppies. The flowers are of enormous size, often measuring over 6 inches in diameter, while the colors range from soft flesh and rose to the most brilliant dazzling scarlet. Their culture is as simple as that of the common garden poppies. One of their most valuable qualities is that they are perfectly hardy perennials, living through winters with but little protection and increasing in sze and beauty from year to year. Brilliant Scarlet, per pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

Flower Seeds (Continued.)

Rhodants—One of the most beautiful everlastings. Flower bell-shaped, gracefully poised on slender stems. Blooms should be gathered before fully expanded and dried in the shade. Tender annuals; one and one-half to two feet high. Choice mixed, per pkt. 5c.

Salvia Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—Among the most brilliantly colored of garden flowers and extremely useful for bedding; also valuable for pot culture. Blooms are borne in long spikes well above the foliage and are of fiery red, continuing in flower for a long time. Start early in heat and transplant into light soil one to two feet apart. Tender perennials, but bloom the first season; height two to three feet. Pkt. 6c.

Salpiglossis—A beautiful annual, that deserrves to be more widely known; when once grown in the garden will be one of the first to be chosen for the next year. Flowers of the richest color, blue, crimson, yellow, purple, scarlet, etc., with texture like rich felvet. Splendid for bouquets. Height 2 feet. Per pkt. 3c.

Sweet William (Dianthus Baratus.)—A well-known and popular flower, which has been improved the last few years, making it a most desirable plant for the garden. The double and single varieties, with their rich and varied colors, produce a charming effect for beds and borders. It is better to sow seed every year, to have young plants, as they flower more freely. Hardy perennial. Double finest mixed, pkt. 3c; oz. 35c. Single, finest mixed, pkt. 3c; oz. 25c.

Stock, Ten Weeks—The Stocks, with their great variety of fine colors and large spikes of beautiful double flowers, are very popular among the Germans, and greatly prized for cut flowers on account of their fragrance and diversity of color. Double Dwarf, German, finest mixed, pkt. 3c. Intermediate, Large Flowered Double Early, finest mixed, pkt. 6c.

Verbena—The Verbena is one of the most effective bedding plants, and unrivaled in the splendor of its dazzling brilliancy of flowers. They flower continually from spring to late in the autumn and are always thrifty and free-blooming.

New Mammoth Fordhook—Very large and fine, embracing wide range of color. Pkt. 3c; oz. 70c.

Wild Flower Garden—Anyone who has planted and cultivated flowers in neatly laid out beds and borders is aware of the labor and constant attention required to produce the desired effect. To those who cannot give it this care "The Wild Flower Garden" presents a substitute which for its unusual and varied effects, cheapness and small amount of labor necessary for construction, has no equal. Wild Flower Mixture, per pkt. 3c; oz. 15c.

Zinnia—They are of easy cultivation and one of the most popular and showy plants. The double sorts are nearly as double as the Dahlia, and produce flowers of many beautiful colors. They bloom profusely and constantly from the last day of June until killed by autumn frosts. Seeds can be sown early in the open ground where plants are to flower. Tall, choice double mixed, all colors, pkt. 3c; oz. 35c.

Zinnia—Dwarf Double. Lilliput Pompou Mixed, per pkt. 3c.

Kochia Scoparia—(Mexican Fire Bush)—A quick growing annual foliage or hedge plant very easily grown, remarkably symmetrical and attractive throughout summer and fall. It resembles a diminutive fir tree, the foliage is as fine as moss and of a clean, bright color. Early in the fall innumerable little flowers appear and the whole bush gradually takes on a deep red tinge, hence one of its names. Hardy annual; two and one-half feet high. Pkt. 5c.

Oriental Climbers

Cabaea—A climber of rapid growth, valuable for covering trellises, arbors, trunks of trees, etc., will cling to any rough surface. In sowing place seeds edgewise and merely cover with light soil.

Scandens—Large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Echinocystis Lobata—(Climbing Wild Cucumber.)—A rapid, luxuriant growing annual climber, very useful for quick effects. 30 to 50 feet. Per pkt. 5c.

Gourds—A tribe of climbers with curiously shaped fruit, in various colorings. Being of rapid growth they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. The foliage is quite ornamental, and the marking of some of the fruit quite extraordinary. Do not plant the seed till all danger of frost is over, and select rich, mellow ground. Tender annual climbers, 10 to 20 feet high. Choice mixed, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Gourds, Calabash or Pipe—(20 ft.) A rapid growing vine introduced from South Africa, the fruit of which is used in the manufacture of Calabash pipes. Easily raised and comes true from seed. These pipes make very acceptable gifts at Christmas and they can be made successfully at home. Price pkt. 10c.

REMEMBER! OUR PACKETS OF FLOWER SEEDS ARE FULL-SIZED and contain more Seeds than what the average seedsman sends out, and they are the very best of their kind.

SWEET PEAS

AND

NASTURTIUM

ARE THE MOST POPULAR FLOWERS OF TODAY.

Nasturtiums—None of the old-fashioned plants deserve their renewal of popularity better than the Nasturtiums, so brilliant and varied in coloring, free in bloom, and picturesque in appearance. Hardy habit growth, even in hottest suns and poor soils; prime favorite for cut flower work and personal adornment. The mixture we offer contains the newest hybrids as well as the distinct old varieties, all in very best proportion, giving them a marvelous display of colors, carrying from cream-white to the very darkest red. Dard Crimson, Drumets Orange, Cream White, Salmon Rose, per pkt. 5c; oz. 10c. All the above tall sorts in the finest mixture, pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. $1.00.

Nasturtium—(Dwarf.) Choicest mixture of all leading colors. Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb 30c; lb $1.00.

SWEET PEAS
Eckford's Grande Floral Type.

(Short Crop.)

Dorothy Eckford, pure white. **Emily Eenderson,** pure white. **Mrs. Kenyon,** yellow. **Stella Morse,** shell pink. **Katherine Tracy,** light pink. **Janet Scott,** deep pink. **Scarlet Gem,** vivid red. **Aurora,** salmon. **Blanche Ferry,** pink and white. **Emily Eckford,** purple. **Countess of Radnor** and **Lady Grisel Hamilton,** lavender. **Lottie Eckford,** lavender, picotee edged. **Captain of the Blues,** purest blue. **Black Knight,** maroon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. $1.25.

Siegel's Gilt Edge Mixture—A portion of all the above named sorts in this mixture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. $1.00.

SWEET PEA CULTURE—The New Method of Cultivating Sweet Peas.—The principal essential for the best success is a cool, deep, moist soil, and a sunny situation. The ground should be prepared deep and rich. Fall preparation, where possible, is preferable, but if done in the spring, use no green manure. Bone meal is good if rotted manure cannot be obtained. Sow early, even before the frost is out of the ground, as Sweet Peas need the cool, moist spring ground to make the root growth. Sow the seed in deep furrows, the bottom of which must be at least six inches below the level of the soil; this is to guard against a summer drought. Cover the seeds only one inch, after which the furrow is still five inches deep. When the plants are two or three inches high fill in another inch or so of soil around the plants, always leaving a portion of the plant above the surface; do this at intervals, until the furrow is nearly full; it should always remain a little below, to hold the rains, and to allow water to be applied by the bucketful in dry weather.

Mulcing with old leaves, straw or hay assists in the retenton of even moisture and temperature for the roots; any fresh manure or other heating material must not be used. Under such congenial conditions Sweet Peas luxuriate and bloom in continuous abundance from early summer until cut down by frost, provided the flowers are freely picked each day, and no pods are allowed to develop.

My list of named Sweet Peas are the best of the large flowering kinds, being the best distinct colors of their class.

(See page 28 for Standard Seed Inoculation.)

Popular Choice Summer Flowering Bulbs

IF YOU WANT FLOWERS, plant freely of Summer Flowering Bulbs and Roots. They are the easiest grown and the list we offer are the choicest sorts.

CANNAS—Free, everblooming. In choicest pink shades. In choicest red shades. In choicest yellow shades. Bronze-leaved Cannas. Price Cannas, 10c each; $1 per dozen. It wanted by mail, add 8c per dozen.

Dahlias—Wm. Agnew.—Intense glistening crimson; immense size, perfect form; free flowerer. Very effective as a bedding plant or cut flower.

A. D. Livoni—(Show.) Pure, soft pink, with quilled petals and full to the center; an early and profuse bloomer.

C. W. Burton (decorative)—The best yellow; of immense size; perfect form and of the finest canary yellow; a tall, vigorous grower and an extremely profuse bloomer.

Henry Patrick—A pure waxy white. It blooms very freely, producing flowers from 5 to 7 inches in diameter, with beautiful pointed petals. The plant grows to a height of 5 feet. Long stems.

Black Beauty—A beautiful dark, velvety maroon; distinct form. A splendid sort for vases.

Claribel—Very large purple, decorative variety.

POMPOM DAHLIAS—Pompom Dahlias are dwarf plants and grow small flowers on long stems, fine for bouquets.

Little Beauty—Beautiful delicate shrimp. Pink; full round forms, borne on long stems.

Sunshine—Brilliant scarlet; fine form, full center, long stems. The very best for bouquets.

The prices on any of the above Dahlias are 20c each, postpaid. For roots, to go by freight or express per dozen, $1.20.

Gladioli.

THE GLADIOLUS.

The Gladiolus Is Our Leading Flower.

The Gladiolus is the most satisfactory, the most desirable and the most popular of all garden bulbs. Nothing else of the kind costs so little, and nothing else grows and blooms so readily for anybody and everybody, in any soil or climate. It is, in short, the most satisfactory garden flower, thriving and blooming, as it does, with the least care and atention, and makes a display, which for brilliancy and beauty of coloring, few bulbs can equal and none surpass. My collection embraces the very latest sorts. We offer them only in mixture. In buying 50 you will hardly get two alike. Price per doz. 20c; postpaid. By freight or express, 15c per doz; per 100, $1.00.

Caladium—Esculetum. Elephant's Ear.—The leaves of this giant plant often attain a length of 3 feet. Very suitable for single plant on lawn, beds or margins of water. Attain greatest size in a moist situation. Each 10c; 3 for 25c; doz. 90c. If by mail add 5 cents for each bulb.

TUBEROSES.

True Excelsior Dwarf Pearl—This is a special selection made for many years of the most dwarf, double and full-flowered spikes, and is exceptionally sturdy and dwarf in habit. We offer only choice mammoth size. Twice the size of the ordinary bulbs offered, all 3-year-old bulbs, sure to bloom, each 5c; per dozen 40c. If by mail, add 1c for each bulb.

Caladium.

WE WILL HAVE THE FOLLOWING PLANTS TO OFFER IN SEASON AT OUR STORE: Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper Plants, etc. Also Aster, Caster Oil Bean, Moon Flower, Scarlet Sage, Verbena, Caldiums and Cannas, at reasonable prices.

ALFALFA INOCULATION

FOR

50c PER ACRE

Alfalfa, the most valuable of all crops, can be successfully grown on some part of nearly every farm in the country.

It requires well drained land which is fairly fertile and free from weeds. All soils which do not show alkaline reaction to litmus paper test, should be limed with pulverized limestone at the rate of 1 to 2 tons per acre. If pulverized limestone cannot be obtained, use either ¾ the quantity of hydrated or air slaked lime, or ½ the quantity of caustic or freshly burned limestone.

FIRST CLASS SEED should be thoroughly inoculated with Standard Seed Innoculation just before sowing, as alfalfa does not succeed without the alfalfa bacteria. Either drill or broadcast seed at the rate of about 2 lbs. per acre and cover 1½ inches.

STANDARD SEED INOCULATION

STANDARD SEED INOCULATION is delivered in bottles ready to use by diluting with a little water and sprinkling on the seed. Seed for ten acres can be thoroughly inoculated in ten minutes. With the use of pure culture inoculation there is no danger of spreading weeds or crops and soil diseases as is liable to be the case with soil transfer.

PLANT INOCULATED SOY BEANS AND COW PEAS WITH CORN FOR ENSILAGE.

SOW INOCULATED VETCH OR CANADA FIELD PEAS WITH RYE AND OATS. SAVE THE COST OF ALL EXPENSIVE NITRATE FERTILIZERS BY USING STANDARD SEED INOCULATION.

Inoculated legume crops should be grown in rotation and as cover crops wherever possible, such as between the rows of corn, cotton, potatoes, orchards and all cultivated crops. These cultivated crops are all very hard on soils, but if some inoculated legume, such as crimson clover or a mixture of winter vetch and rye is sowed between the rows at last cultivation and turned under for green manure, large quantities of plant food are made available and soil fertility is maintained and often increased. To be of greatest value, all legume seed should be inoculated just before sowing.

Standard Seed Inoculation is prepared for over thirty legume crops in 5 acre and 1 acre size bottles. We have combination cultures for the principal legume crop mixtures, so that it is not always necessary to buy separate cultures for each kind of seed being planted.

No. 2.—For Red, Crimson, Alsike and Mammoth Clovers.

No. 4—For Alfalfa or Lucerne and Sweet Clover.

No. 6—For Vetch or Canada Field Peas.

No. 8—For Soy Beans and Cow Peas.

No. 10—For Garden Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas.

When ordering be sure to give names of crops to be inoculated.

5 Acre Size, $2.50. 1 Acre Size, 50c. Free booklet on request.

Lucerne, or Alfalfa—(60 pounds).—Is a perennial, enduring on well drained soil from five to fifty years with one sowing. It may be cut three times a year. The composition of alfalfa hay is such that it is of almost the same nutritive value as wheat bran, and may be substituted for wheat bran in the ration of clover with good results. As a feed for all classes of live stock it is unexcelled. Every animal upon the farm loves alfalfa, and thrives upon it. As a pasture plant it has no equal in the amount of gain upon animals that may be made from an acre of it, as much as 600 pounds of pork per acre being frequently reported where hogs have grazed it. It is also the best horse pasture known, and is sometimes used as a pasture for sheep and cows, although one must observe due care in de-pasturing it with these animals since they may bloat.

Price 2 oz. pkt. 5c; lb. 32c, postpaid. Write for sample and price of our finest re-cleaned American-grown seed in larger lots.

ALFALFA CULTURE—There are so many different methods that it is hard to follow any one set rule, so if you don't at first succeed try, try again. We know of one man, Mr. Crompton, Erie Co., who kept at it for several years each year buying seed and seeding the same piece; he now has a fine stand. There are a few essential points to follow if you wish to succeed. Soil should be heavily limed; any kind of lime which ever is the cheapest to you.

The water table should not be too close to the surface, plenty of humus in the soil and the seel or soil should be inoculated.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne Clover.

We advise you to use Standard Seed Inoculation. We sell it; 50c per acre bottle. See page 28 for full description. We find Alfalfa does best on well drained bottom land along creeks and rivers, and at bottom of a hill where silt and overflow have made a deep soil.

It is the writer's opinion after visiting the Arid Region of the West, that it will pay big in eastern states if one could flood or irrigate the alfalfa patch after each cutting, weeds are an enemy to alfalfa; soil should be well worked and be prepared ahead, time of sowing differs, in this section late spring or early summer is best, sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre with a light seeding of barley or crimson clover, phosphate rock or bone meal can be used at time of seeding with good results, cut or clip when a foot high.

Bokhara, or Sweet Clover—This plant is grown mostly for fertilizing purposes, although in the South seems to be very valuable for feed; in the North, stock usually refuse to eat it. It is a valuable preparation for Alfalfa, because the same bacteria that work on the Alfalfa roots have their nodules on the sweet clover also. It may be sown at almost any time of the year, but preferably from April 1st to September 15th in the corn belt. Prepare the soil as you would for Alfalfa, and sow either with or without a nurse crop. Sweet clover will grow on extremely poor soil, and even on such soil will make a growth six or seven feet high. It may be plowed under, thereby adding a good deal of humus and nitrogen to the soil, or if you have an extremely poor field, it is excellent policy to sow it to sweet clover, and simply leave it alone for a number of years, it not only adds nitrogen through its bacteria, but the plant being biennial, the roots as well as the stalks are constantly dying and decaying. Also it will reseed itself year after year. The same field plowed up after four or five years will be found to have wonderfully increased in fertility.

We will only handle from now on, the unhulled White Blossoming Tall growing variety. This unhulled seed will germinate better than the hulled seed. Sow 20 to 35 lbs. per acre. Price 2 oz. pkt. 5c; lb. 32c, postpaid. By freight or express, 25c per lb.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover—This is an annual, with beautiful scarlet blossoms. Seed sown in July, or August, will, under favorable circumstances, mature a crop of hay the following May, at which time the stuble can be turned down and another quick-growing crop raised on the land the same year. In this section it is becoming very popular with the grape-growers, who sow it in July and August in the vineyards, turning it down the following spring for green manuring. Crimson Clover will not stand the Winter on ground that heaves badly. Sow 20 lbs. per acre, harrow lightly. 2 oz. pkt. 5c; lb. 25c, postpaid. Larger quantities Market Price.

Farm, Field, Forage and Silo Seeds

Japanese Millet (Billion Dollar Grass.) 36 lbs. per bushel. Japanese Millet is one of the most remarkable forage plants we have; often growing 7 feet tall. It is adapted to all sections; does especially well on low ground; if allowed to ripen, will yield about as many bushels per acre as oats. The seed can be used for feed, and is specially fine for poultry.

Sow in June for best results, 18 to 20 pounds per acre. If desired for hay cut duces a large crop of hay or forage during just before it heads out. Market price.

Tennessee or Golden Millet— 50 lbs. per bushel.) Planted on good ground pro- the summer months and leaves the ground in the finest condition for wheat. There is no larger yielding forage plant. Seed is valuable for poultry. Millet seed should never be fed when ripe unground to stock; especially is this true of horses. It had better be cut early, while yet green, and the seed is just beginning to form; this way it will make very nutritious hay. Sow 3 pecks per acre, in June. Market price.

Japanese Millet.

German Millet (Often Sold for Golden Millet.)—50 lbs. per bushel. This is identical with the southern Golden. Heads smaller and will not produce as much per acre as Southern Golden. Sow 3 pecks per acre. Market price.

Dwarf Essex Rape (Greatest of all Forage Plants.)—Dwarf Essex Rape is an annual, closely resembling in leaf and stalk the rutabaga. This is grown largely as a fattening food for sheep in the autumn. It is also especially desirable for pasturing hogs during the summer months. In the Northern states seed may be sown at any time from early spring until end of August. Sow ten or twelve pounds per acre broadcast and harrow in lightly, or four to five pounds in drills fifteen inches apart. Its fattening properties are estimated to be twice as great as those of first-class clover. Per pkt. of 2 ozs. 5c; per lb. 25c; postpaid. By express or freight. Market Price.

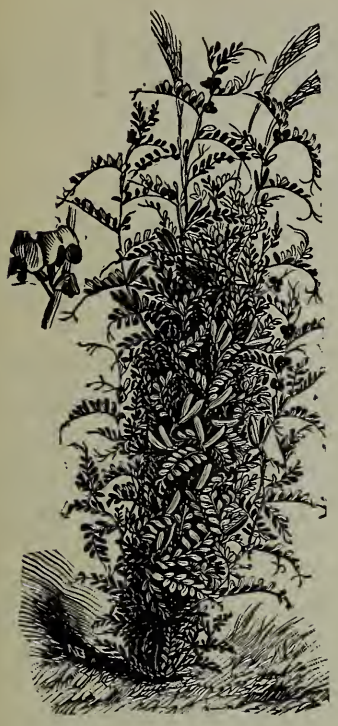
COW PEAS (The Greatest Soil Improver.)—Make poor land rich, good land more productive, and enriches the soil. Green crops plowed under are one of the best and cheapest ways of improving the soil. Sow Cow Peas for hay, they will wonderfully increase the value and productiveness of your entire farm. We strongly recommend the sowing of Mixed Peas. They are composed of Black's, Whipporwills, Clays, New Era, Etc., and contain no old peas. The upright ones will hold up the vining sorts and will produce better crops. Cow Peas are really a bean and should not be sown until the weather is warm. Sow ½ bu. per acre in drills. 1 bu. if broadcasted. Market price.

Soy Beans. (A valuable crop for the Northern farmer.)—Soy Beans have a double value. First, they contain a very large amount of protein and are great for feed, and second, they are nitrogen gatherers and enrich the soil wherever sown. Sow just after corn planting, when the ground is warm, in drills 3 inches apart and 3 or 4 inches apart in the drill. Two pecks will seed an acre. When desired for hay, cut when the pods are partly developed. Soy Beans will not do well on sour or acid soil, a heavy application of lime will show wonderful results.

Early Black Soy Beans—Height three to four feet; will ripen in any climate where 8-rowed yellow corn will; this has been our experience this last season. It will yield from 20 to 30 bu. beans per acre, and in point of nutritive value it is unequalled and makes in connection with corn or ensilage, as a number of our customers state, a "Balanced ration." It is grown upon the farm, and it saves the farmer from paying out cash for Oil, Meals, Bran, Gluten, Etc.; treatment about the same as corn. Price per pkt. 5c; lb. 25c, postpaid; by express or freight, market price.

Yellow Soy Bean is not a sure cropper in the North; in favorable seasons it will mature its crop in the North, but for forage or plawing under it is one of the best. Market price.

See page 28 for Standard Seed Inoculation.



Winter, Sand or Hairy Vetch.

Winter, Sand or Hairy Vetch—This thrives on poor, sandy soil. It is perfectly hardy, may be sown either in spring or fall, and will remain green through winter. It makes an excellent cover crop and is being largely used for orchard anl vineyard work, preventing washing by winter storms. It may be sown with rye, the latter making a support for the vine. Vetch is a great soil enricher; for fertilizing soils or for Hay, Vetch excels Alfalfa; its greatest value, however, is for restoring fertility to worn out soils. Tests made on some of the poorest soils in this country show its great value. Lands that would not produce 20 bushels of Corn per acre have been made to produce 80 to 90 bushels in the three years past; for Potato soil it shows wonderful yields.

There are more than 20 varieties of the Tare or Vetch family, the most useful of which is the Sand or Hairy Vetch; it will grow on almost any well-drained soil.

CARE OF CROP.—Hairy Vetch is usually sown from about the middle of August to the first of October; or in the Spring from the latter part of April to the middle of May. It may be sown broadcast or with a grain drill at the rate of 50 to 60 lbs. of seed per acre. Less seed will be required if drilled. In planting Vetch for the first time on poor soils, it pays to inoculate the soil. This is done by scattering soil from on old Vetch field at the rate of 500 to 2,000 pounds per acre and promptly harrowing it in, or you can use pure cultures for inoculating the seed which we sell. Like other leguminous plants, Vetch adds fertility to the soil and may be used in rotation with cereals and corn to good advantage. Price 25c per lb. postpaid; by freight or express, market price.

Early Amber Cane (Sorghum)—Most valuable for dairy cows. The leading dairy farmers of the Northwest generally regard Sugar Cane or Sorghum as the best of all fodder plants today for their purpose. It is only recently, however, that it has come into general use. It can be easily grown on any good corn ground, is sweet and tender and greedily eaten by the cattle, horses and hogs. It yields immense crops of fodder. Sow at any time from June 1st to July 15th, 12 to 15 lbs. per acre in rows, and cultivate the same as corn. Or if sown broadcast, use 50 lbs. per acre. The Early Amber is the best variety and the most used. Price per pkt. 5c; lb. 25c, postpaid; by express or freight, market price.

SEED OATS

Northern Grown.

CHOICE RECLEANED SEED.

We believe that a change of seed is the best investment a farmer can make. The stock we offer was especially grown for seed, and carefully recleaned by us, and who would not grow pure, reliable seed in preference to light, smutty, chaffy kinds, which yield only half a crop of inferior quality.

Svaloef Pedigreed---Sweedish Oats

Ligowo II.—Grain of very fine quality, exceptionally large, thick and broad, very thin skinned, quite white in color. The awn coarse, but falls off very easily. Likes rich, low-lying, mouldy and marshy soil. This variety is particularly suitable for high-class oat preparations.

Golden Rain—Grain small and short, but very full and thin-skinned. Rich golden yellow color, beardless. Long, fine but stiff straw. Ripens about the same time as Ligowo II. One of the most prolific yielders. The right variety for light and poor oat lands. Price on any of the above Oats: 2 oz. pkt. 5c; lb. 25c; postpaid. By express or freight, per peck 30c; bu. $1.00.

White Dakota

White Dakota Seed Oats—These Oats are no special variety, but are the best we can get from the far North. For the last 8 years the seed stock we have been selling has given the best of satisfaction; don't know of a single instance where the farmer was not pleased for changing seed. They are nicely recleaned, heavy and plump, and our price is within the reach of all. Price per pk. 20c; bu. 65c. Special prices in quantities.

NOTICE—We ship Oats in Jute Sacks 10c; If Wanted in Bags, add 20c Each.

See Page 28 for Standard Seed Inoculation.

Stowell's Evergreen Fodder Corn for Late Feed

And CANADA FIELD PEAS for Early Green Fodder

TWO OF THE GREATEST FEED PROPOSITIONS FOR THE DAIRY FARMER.

The Dairy Farmer of today is confronted by the high price of the so-called protein feeding stuff, that he has to buy, to make a balanced ration with the roughage he grows on the farm, such as grain, corn fodder, hay, etc. Now, if he could get along without buying this high-priced feed, and still keep up the flow of milk and butter fats, it would be a great saving for him. We have a plan whereby this can be done for most of the year by sowing CANADA FIELD PEAS for early and STOWELL'S EVERGREEN CORN for late feed.

Read, MR. DAIRYMAN! and profit by the experience of others.

Of all the forage crops grown on the farm, Stowell's Evergreen stands at the head; it is the all round ever ready crop for forage and feed. It grows green and luxuriant when grass and other vegetation is dry and dead. It is sweet and nutritious and stock of all kinds eat and devour it to the last vestige, as clean as clover. One acre is equal to eight acres of grass, and is worth more than two acres of any other forage crop grown. It is good in mid-summer, good in the fall and good in the winter. As a fodder crop to feed during the winter months there is nothing its equal.

The proper treatment of Stowell's Evergreen Corn is as follows: Drill or plant 12 or 15 quarts per acre, 3 feet apart, about the middle of June in this section, cultivate often and well; when eared and the ears are in the milk, cut the corn up into small shocks. Brace the stalks out well—the object is to make small shooks that dry out well and not blow down. Now, when the fodder is well dried, haul it close to the feeding stable and make larger shooks. By following this method you can keep it well into the winter and you will be surprised at the amount of feed you will get from an acre. Price per peck, 90c; ½ bushel $1.75; 1 bushel $3.50. Don't fail to include some Evergreen Corn in your order.

Canada Field Peas for Early Green Fodder

Canada Field Peas for early green feed and Stowell Evergreen Corn for late feed are unequalled for green feed in the Northern States. Especially this season ought farmers to sow and plant largely of these two fodder crops. We have six reasons why every farmer should sow CANADA FIELD PEAS:

1st. Because they will produce more green feed than anything else at the same time.

2d. Can be sown earlier in the season; are very hardy; withstands severe frosts.

3d. They can be sown on any kind of soil, rich or poor.

4th. You can plow them under for green manure and they are equal to clover; are of the same nature as lupine; they get a great deal of nourishment from the atmosphere.

5th. If left to ripen their seed can be threshed. The Peas ground make excellent feed for all kinds of stock, and the straw or halm makes good feed for sheep.

6th. Cows will give more milk and of better quality when fed on green Pea feed than anything yet found. Such reports we get from milk and dairymen. Every farmer that has given them a trial speaks favorably of CANADIAN FIELD PEAS.

The thicker they are sown the better they will do. We recommend four bushels to the acre, if sown alone, but a better plan is two bushels peas and two bushels oats to the acre; in this way they stand up better. Price, per bushel: No. 1 stock, $2.25; No. 2, $2.10.

See Page 28 for Standard Seed Inoculation.

CORN IS KING

AND WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR PURE DOUBLE TESTED SEED.

GOOD SEED CORN THAT WILL GROW is always in demand, and for this section one ought to plant the kind that will ripen before frost. One bushel of hard, dry corn is worth three bushels to soft or frosted corn.

My advice is to test your Seed Corn before planting, don't plant too thick, thin out and cultivate often. By so doing you will gain one to two weeks in maturity.

NOTICE.—Prices will rule high for good Seed Corn. Corn was badly frosted throughout the Northern Tier, and the Middle West and South West were hard hit by hot, dry weather. The section where our Seed Corn is grown was fortunate in escaping both frost and drought, so order early if you want any of this good Seed Corn. Prices will advance.

If you want lots of fodder, why plant the tall, leafy growing ensilage sorts.

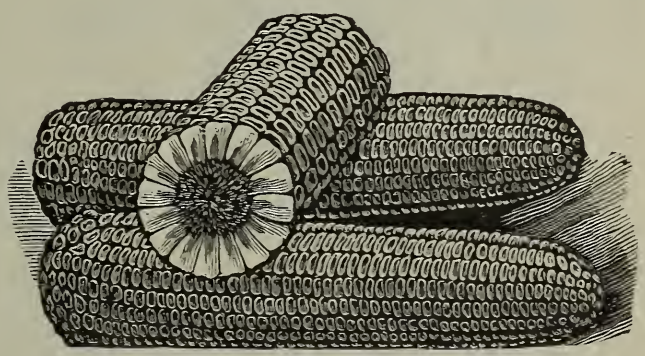
Longfellow Eight Rowed Yellow Flint—(80 Days). Longfellow is safe to plant anywhere in this section, and is a heavy cropper where well grown. Ears 12 to 14 in. long, of'times two ears to a stalk. Pk. 75c; ½ bu. $1.50; bu. $2.75.

Compton Early Flint—This is 12-rowed, similar to Eight-Rowed Yellow, but a better yielder, being 10 days later. Pk. 75c; ½ bu. $1.50; bu. $2.75.

Barnes' 90-Day Extra Early Yellow Dent Corn—This new sort is the earliest of all Yellow Dent we have ever grown, so reports our Corn grower. 10 to 16 rowed, good sized ear for so early Corn. It will mature where the flints ripen, and we recommend it to all who want an early Husking Corn. Price, pk. 65c; ½ bu. $1.25; bu. $2.50.

Extra Early Huron Dent—This fine Early Dent Corn will ripen anywhere the Flint varieties will and is the most perfect shaped ear, economical grain and earliest Dent Corn in the world. It is of bright orange color, has good-sized stalk and ear, small red cob, long deep grain, is very rich in oil and starch, and the purest Yellow Dent Corn ever seen. Price: Pk. 65c; ½ bu. $1.25; bu. $2.50.

Early Gourd Seed Corn—This is the old-fashioned Yellow Gourd Seed Corn grown here, close to Erie, and has never failed to make a crop in 31 years. Our seed stock is always limited, so order early if you want any. Pk. 65c; ½ bu. $1.25; bu. $2.50.



Extra Early Huron Dent Corn.

White Cap Yellow Dent—This corn has more genuine merit, more fine and lasting points than any other corn in cultivation, and on poor, thin soil, will outyield the Leaming Corn by at least 30 per cent. The tip ends of the grain are white, the inside yellow, making it a beautiful color, both on cob and when shelled. It is a splendid ensilage corn for high altitudes, being very leafy. Price: Pk. 55c; ½ bu. $1.00; bu. $2.00.

Clark's Early Mastodon—The Mastodon Corn has the longest grains and the largest ears of any 100-day corn in cultivation. Pk. 50c; ½ bu. $1.00; bu. $2.00.

Pride of the North—Our seed of this variety is pure. Planted as late as June 15th, it has fully matured by September 15th. Splendid for ensilage where the farmer wishes it to ear up well with the fodder. Pk. 50c; ½ bu. $1.00; bu. $2.00.

ENSILAGE CORN

Cuban Ensilage Corn.

Cuban Giant Ensilage Corn — Undoubtedly the best Ensilage Corn to grow in this section. Ten days earlier than any other and outyields all others. The increased demand each year for this Corn is a guarantee of its good quality, having the creamy quality of the Tuscarora Corn and the growth and rankness of the Red Cob Ensilage. Price: Pk. 50c; ½ bu. $1.00; bu. $2.00.

Leaming (Improved Pedigree Stock)—This is an old stand-by; largely grown for silage in this section. Our stock is pure and can be relied upon. Our pedigree stock is especially selected. Pk. 50c; ½ bu. $1.00; bu. $2.00.

New Bloody Butcher Ensilage Corn—This is what the grower says of it: "In this new corn we have the strongest growing corn and the most fodder on stalk of any corn in cultivation, therefore, making it the finest Field Corn, both for ensilage and feed purposes, now in America. Price: Pk. 65c; ½ bu. $1.25; bu. $2.50.

Eureka White Ensilage Corn—They are making some wonderful claims for this Corn. The Eureka is a very tall and especially leafy variety of Southern corn. It originated in Virginia, over twenty years ago, and was the result of many years' careful selection from the tallest stalks producing the most leaves. While the silo, at that time, was probably an almost unheard of thing, the need of this seemingly rather strange selection will be easily seen when it is understood that, at that time, the Southern farmer used no other hay for his working stock than the leaves of corn. These were not saved as we harvest them here by cutting the entire stalk, but by stripping the blades from the stalk. Therefore it was desirable, in fact necessary, to grow the tallest variety of strain producing the greatest possible amount of foliage as well as one that produced the largest quantity of ears; therefore the selection, the Eureka, **the tallest and most leafy variety in cultivation,** and, therefore, for ensilage, **the best.** Price: Pk. 70c; ½ bu. $1.35; bu. $2.60.

POP CORN

Queen's Golden Pop Corn—The stalks grow 6 ft. high, and the large ears are produced in abundance. Its quality and handsome appearance when popped are very noticeable. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of nearly one inch. Price: Ears, 5c each; 7 for 25c, by mail.

Pure Rice—This beautiful and distinct pop corn will give great satisfaction. The stalks grow five feet high, each bearing two or three perfect ears, eight to ten inches long, well filled with handsome rich, amber-colored kernels. It is the only corn that sells well with the poppers, and if you are going to ship it is the only kind commission men care to buy. Ears 5c each; 7 for 25c, by mail.

POTATOES

GROWN ESPECIALLY FOR SEED

CHANGE YOUR SEED AND GET BIG RETURNS.

By using our Maine grown Northern Seed, you are assured early maturity, increased yield and vigorous growth. Our stock has been grown from selected seed, and expressly for seed purposes.

We book orders at any time, and fill them in rotation, just as soon as the weather will permit. We will ship at any time when requested to do so, regardless of the weather, but customers must take their own risk.

NOTICE—Since Barrels are so high we ship Potatoes in heavy Gunny Sacks only.

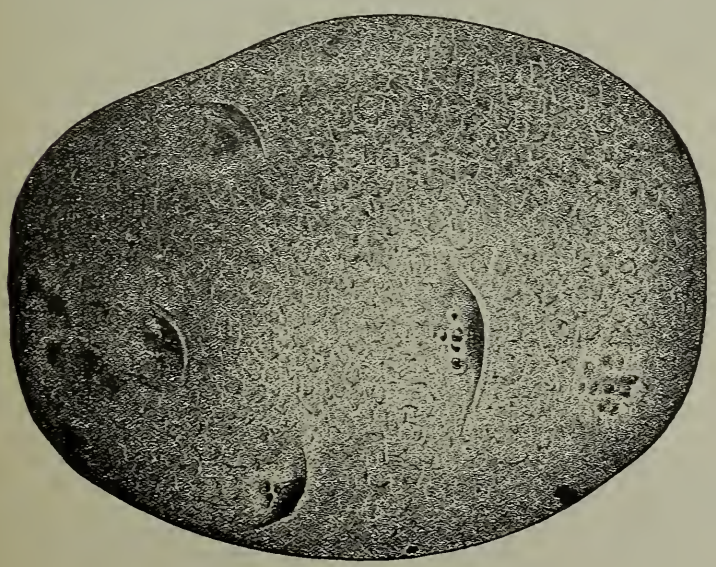
We look for higher prices as the season advances, so order early if you want any of these early sorts listed.

ONLY DUTY BOUND TO DELIVER WHAT WE AGREE TO.

Eureka Extra Early—This new Extra Early Potato which we offered last two seasons has proved a big winner. It is a week ahead of anything we ever tried. The vines resist drought to a remarkable extent, and the crop is matured before the hot dry summer sets in, and is an excellent keeper for so early a Potato. We have eaten tubers which were in good condition the followng spring. The skin is smooth and white, flavor and cooking qualities unsurpassed.

But the most remarkable thing about **Eureka** is its prolificness, being a big cropper for so early a Potato. Size and shape similar to Cobblers. We advise all to get in to this stock, for it is the coming Extra Early White Potato. Pk. 45c; ½ bu. 85c; bu. $1.60; bbl. sk., 154 lbs., $4.40.

Early Manistee—This is a new improved Early Rose Type Potato, shape oblong, color pink, same as the Rose. It is extra early and a big yielder. We consider the Manistee the ideal Potato for the home garden, suitable for all soils. You can also dig them before ripe and they will cook up mealy and white. Some prefer a pink Potato for extra early. To these we say, you will find nothing better than the Manistee. Price: Pk. 45c; ½ bu. 85c; bu. $1.60; bbl. sk.,154 lbs., $4.40.



Irish Cobbler.

IRISH COBBLER.

A Heavy Cropping Early Potato.

A variety which in recent years has attained immense popularity. In many soils it is as early as, or within a few days of the Early Ohio, and the yield is much superior. Added to the last point, the potato is chunky, white in color, of a medium large size, making it the most attractive variety by far on the early market. The market price, on account of its handsome appearance, is generally better than the Early Ohio. Irish Cobbler does its best on light soils. Our stock this year was grown in the State of Maine, and our customers will find it earlier and more vigorous than stock of different origin. The crop is not large, and as this variety is very popular, we advise orderin early. Pk. 45c; ½ bu. 85 c; bu. $1.60; bbl. sk., 154 lbs., $4.40.

WE CAN SUPPLY LATE SEED POTATOES, such as are grown here along the Lake Shore, of Rurals, Carmans, White Giant, Dakota Reds, etc. State your wants.

HIGH CLASS FERTILIZERS

FOR LAWN, GARDENS, ETC.

Canada Unbleached Hard Wood Ashes. (The Best Fertilizer for Lawns and Grass Lands.)—We recommend these very highly as a fertilizer for lawn and all grass lands, also for small fruits and fruit trees, and all worn-out soils. These contain all of the fertilizing elements except nitrogen. Ashes correct sourness in the soil, rendering sandy soils more capable of retaining fertilizers, and making clay soils less stiff and more easily worked. They drive away insects and are indispensable for all crops requiring potash. They are very beneficial for garden and field crops.

Quantity required: Ashes should be applied in considerable quantities, 1 to 1½ tons per acre, as one heavy application will help much more than the same quantity would, applied in fractions. If applied by hand protect by a heavy glove. Price per 10-lb. sk. 15c; 25-lb. 30c; 50-lb. 60c; 100-lb. $1.00. Special price in ton lots.

Fine Ground Bone—Our pure ground bone is a very superior grade and is valuable for lawns, as the finer particles are immediately beneficial, and the coarser being harder to dissolve, keep up the supply of plant food for a long period. Ammonia 4½ per cent., bone phosphate of lime 45 per cent. Price: 5 lbs. 20c; 10 lbs. 30c; 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. $1.25; 100 lbs. $2.25.

Nitrate of Soda—Quick in action and hastens maturity of crops from 10 days to two weeks. Sow 100 to 300 lbs. per acre, mixed with wood ashes. Price: 5 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. $1.75; 100 lbs. $3.50.

Muriate of Potash—K_2O (actual) 50%, imported direct from the German potash mines. Price: 5 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. $1.50; 100 lbs. $2.75. Special price in larger lots.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE. (Thoroughly Sterilized and Immediately Available.)—This is a pure, natural Manure, and its effect is immediate; it is excellent for mixing with the soil for green house plants—one part manure and six parts soil. Strewn over and dug into the vegetable garden or placed directly in drills or hills it promotes a rapid, steady growth until maturity. It makes the richest, safest and quickest Liquid Manure. For use in liquid form, one pound to five gallons of water will make a liquid which can be used with safety daily if necessary. Price: 5 lb. package 20c; 25-lb. 50c; 100-lb. $1.50. Special price on larger lots upon application.

FEED YOUR PLANTS

Walker's Excelsior Plant Food—Is composed of the most powerful and efficient chemicals known to the agricultural chemist. It is a complete Fertilizer for house plants, flowers, etc. Soluble in water, one teaspoonful to gallon of water; 9 oz. package 25c, postpaid. By express, or freight, 15c.

Japanese Palm Food—For Palms, Rubber Plants and Ferns. Soluble in water. 8 oz. package 25c, postpaid. By express or freight, 15c.

FOR DISTRIBUTING

Dry Insecticides and Fungicides

PARIS GREEN, HELLEBORE, SULPHUR, LIME, DRY BORDEAUX MIXTURE, DRY BORDEAUX AND PARIS GREEN COMPOUND, TOBACCO DUST, ETC.

THE CHAMPION DUSTER has received unqualified endorsement, and has given universal satisfaction wherever used. No other device distributes Paris Green or other powders so perfectively and effectively. Nothing could be more economical in its distribution than this dusting machine; that is one of its strong points, and the output is absolutely under control. Quantity applied may be increased, as desired, with no possible chance for waste. No other machine renders the handling of Paris Green so free from danger, as the poison is kept at a safe distance.

It is not liable to get out of order, and with good usage will last for years. After you have once used a Champion Duster you will never go back to liquid spraying. Price, neatly packed in box, with full directions, $7.50.

SPRAYING

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

FOR SPRAYING, DUSTING, ETC.

Commercial Lime and Sulphur Solution is endorsed by the experiment stations of practically all fruit-growing States. It is guaranteed 33 Baume test, and will not go out of solution if kept air-tight. It should not be exposed to temperature below zero; however, freezing does not seem to affect it.

WE HANDLE THE COMMERCIAL BRAND LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION.—Price per gal. jug, 40c. In your own jug or can 30c per gal. Special price per bbl. of 50 gallons.

LIME SULPHUR HYDROMETERS—This instrument should be in the hands of all users of Lime Sulphur Solution. It is the only correct way of knowing the strength of the solution.

THE HYDROMETER WE OFFER is made according to Prof. H. A. Surface's Specification with a range from 1,000 to 1,300 specific gravity corresponding to 0° to 34° Baume. Complete with glass jar in wooden box with instructions for preparing the solution and for using the hydrometer. Price 85c; if wanted by mail, $1.00.

POTATO SCAB—To prevent it, potatoes should not be planted in ground where scabby potatoes had previously been grown, and all seed potatoes should be dipped in Rex Lime and Sulphur Solution dilluted 1 gallon to 15 gallons of water, and let the potatoes remain in the solution about five minutes. Do not cut the potatoes before dipping. After dipping let them dry thoroughly and then cut and plant them. This will absolutely prevent scab.

ARSENATE OF LEAD, the Most Effective of All Insecticides—Arsenate of Lead has come to stay and is fast taking the place of Paris Green. Where once used it will always be used. This chemical is more adhesive than any other sort. We handle it now only in the Dry Powdered form. One-half pound of Dry Powdered Arsenate of Lead will positively do the work that would require three pounds of the varying paste materials which are sold today, and will do it more thoroughly and effectively.

Price: Bulk, per lb. 25c; 5 lbs. $1.00. Special price in kegs. 1½ lbs. of Dry Arsenate of Lead will make 50 gals. of solution.

Paris Green—Absolutely pure. Market price.

Sulphate of Copper used for mixing Bordeaux. 4 pounds of copper, 4 pounds of lime dissolved in 50 gallons of water for spraying. Price per lb. 10c. Special price in quantities.

Dry Bordeaux Mixture can be used dry or mixed with water. A fungicide for curing and preventing black rot, mildew, blight, leaf curl, scab or other fungoid diseases on fruit and plants. 1 pound will make 5 gallons spraying liquid. Price per lb. 20c; 6 lbs. $1.00.

Dry Bordeaux and Paris Green. The very best for potato bugs and blight. 1 pound to five gallons of water. Price per lb. 25c; 5 lbs. $1.00.

Fish Oil Soap—Used for destroying the San Jose scale and insects on plants, trees, vines, etc., for washing down the bark on trees, grape vines, etc. Price: ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 20c.

Sulphur (Flower of Sulphur)—Used to prevent and cure mildew on plants, also scab on potatoes. Now being largely used for lime sulphur wash for scale. Price per lb. 5c; in 25 lb. lots, 4c per lb.

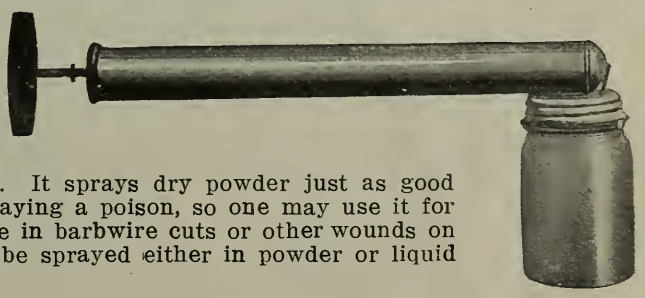
Tobacco Dust—A sure remedy for green fly, aphis, fleas, beetles, etc. Splendid fertilizers and preventive for insects in the ground and around roots. Also one of the best and cheapest for dusting melon and squash vines. Will not hurt the vines and is also a fertilizer for the plants. Price per lb. 5c.

STANDARD SPRAY PUMP.

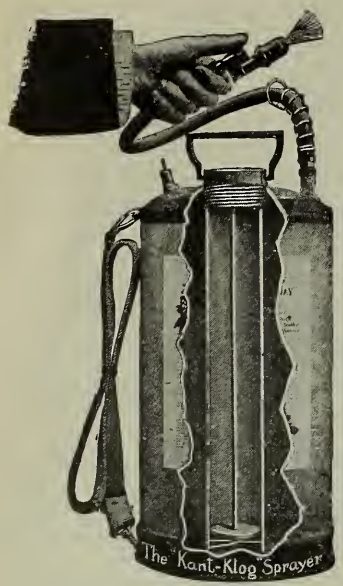
MADE ENTIRELY OF BRASS.

As used with bucket, knapsack, tank or barrel, for spraying orchards, gardens, vineyards, whitewashing, disinfecting chicken house, killing vermin on stock. Warranted to purchaser for 5 yrs.
Price, with 3 feet of Hose, $4.00.

"Simplex" Glass Jar Sprayer



This is a new type of Glass Jar Sprayer, made so it is possible to spray both up and down. It sprays dry powder just as good as a liquid. Very convenient to clean after spraying a poison, so one may use it for spraying powder or liquid Disinfectant or Medicine in barbwire cuts or other wounds on animals. It can be used for anything that can be sprayed either in powder or liquid form. Price 40c.



"KANT-KLOG" Style G.

The "KANT-KLOG" Sprayer

On the "KANT-KLOG" nozzle described above the item of labor alone is **three times what the ordinary nozzle can be furnished for.** Hose is high-grade—supported by coiled spring to prevent breaking, couplings solid brass with standard cut threads. Air pump of heavy brass tubing two inches in diameter.

The Sprayer body is made of heavy polished brass or galvanized steel as desired. Both top and bottom are dome shaped; joined to body under heavy pressure, **making a complete double seam.** When completed this body is thoroughly tested at double the pressure ordinarily used, the result being that **not one in a thousand** give any of the troubles common with other constructions.

A few seconds of the air pump charges the sprayer with compressed air, a powerful and elastic force, which discharges the liquid in the form of either fine sprays or solid streams as desired.

Each sprayer is fitted without extra charge with "KANT-KLOG" nozzle for making two round and one flat spray, two solid streams, thumb pressure Spring Hose-Cock, carrier strap and safety valve.

Price, with Galvanized Steel Body..... $5.00
" " Polished Brass " 6.50

Iron Age Tools.

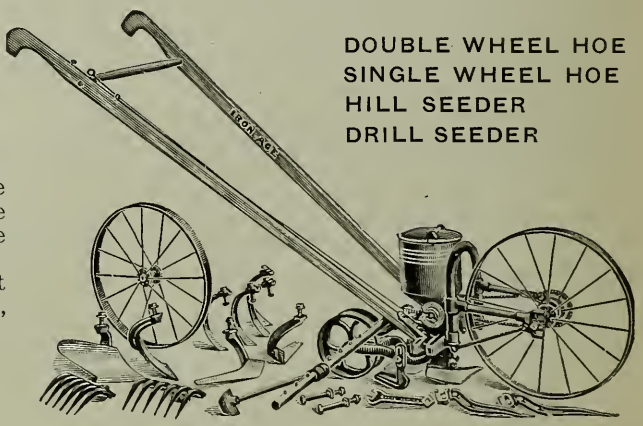
No. 6 Combined Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder.

Is four distinct machines in one; takes but three minutes and you have four times the value in the tool without losing any advantage for any of the separate forms—

The No. 6 Drill attachment is not only a drill but has a hill-dropping device. Celery, radishes, lettuce, beets, onions, carrots, spinach, chickory, cabbage, peas, etc., can be sown in continuous rows with this drill. Or, it will drop in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart—the change from drill to hill seeder is made instantly by throwing upper lever into notch in lower lever.

Price No. 14, with Hoes and Teeth, only $10.50.

DOUBLE WHEEL HOE
SINGLE WHEEL HOE
HILL SEEDER
DRILL SEEDER



Iron Age.

Price No. 7, Hill and Drill Seeder, only $9.00.

IRON AGE

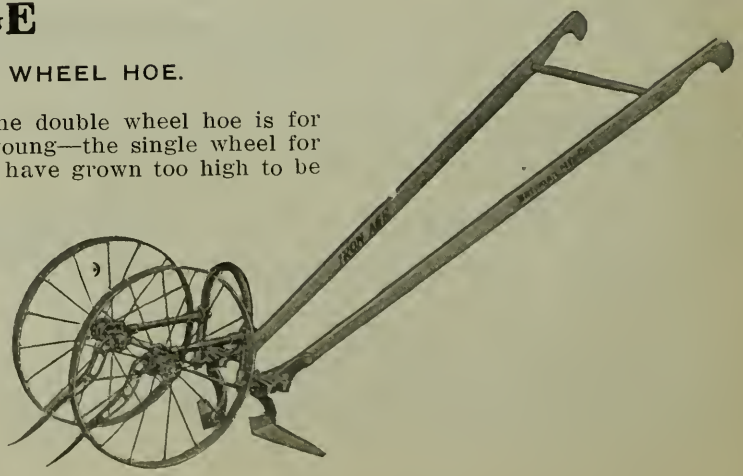
NO. 1 DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

From double to single wheel form. The double wheel hoe is for working astride the plants when they are young—the single wheel for working between the rows, after the plants have grown too high to be worked properly the other way. A long axle is furnished for the one wheel and it takes but a minute to change. This is the **only combination double and single wheel hoe on the market.**

Does not require much skill to operate—a child can do it.

Packed weight, 40 lbs.

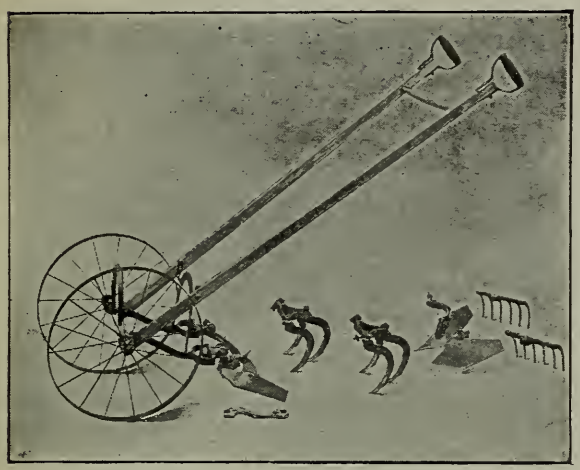
No. 3, with Side Hoes only.....$4.00
No. 13, with Side Hoes and Teeth.. 5.00



IMPLEMENTS

ADJUSTABLE SINGLE WHEEL HOES.

UNEQUALLED IN DESIGN. UNAPPROACHED IN QUALITY. UNSURPASSED IN DURABILITY.



Accurate work depends upon the tools. Our machines are balanced just right, and we guarantee them to do better work and do it easier than any other hand Cultivator on the market.

Made in the following styles:

No. 61. Excelsior Double Wheel Hoe, with one pair 6-inch Hoes. Price $3.50.

No. 64. Excelsior Double Wheel Hoe, with one pair 6-inch Hoes, two Gangs Cultivator Teeth. Price $4.50.

No. 66. Excelsior Double Wheel Hoe, with one pair 6-inch Hoes, two Gangs Cultivator Teeth, one pair Plows and one pair Rakes. Price complete, as per cut, $5.25.

No. 51. Excelsior Single Wheel Hoe, with one pair 6-inch Hoes. Price $2.75.

No. 54. Excelsior Single Wheel Hoe, with one pair 6-inch Hoes, one Gang Cultivator Teeth. Price $3.50.

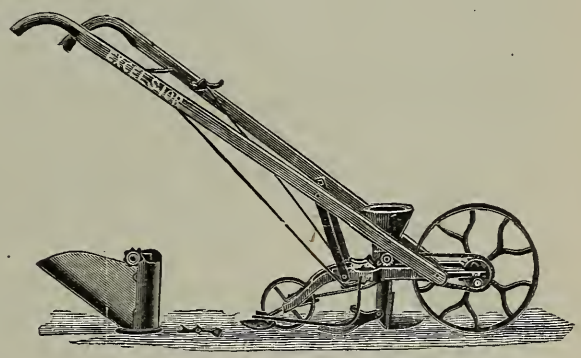
EXCELSIOR STRAIGHT LINE SEED DRILL—Light, durable and simple in construction. V-shaped shoe, sows the seed in a straight line, making it easy to cultivate close to the plants. The operator can see the seed going into the ground, knows he is sowing correctly, making no skips.

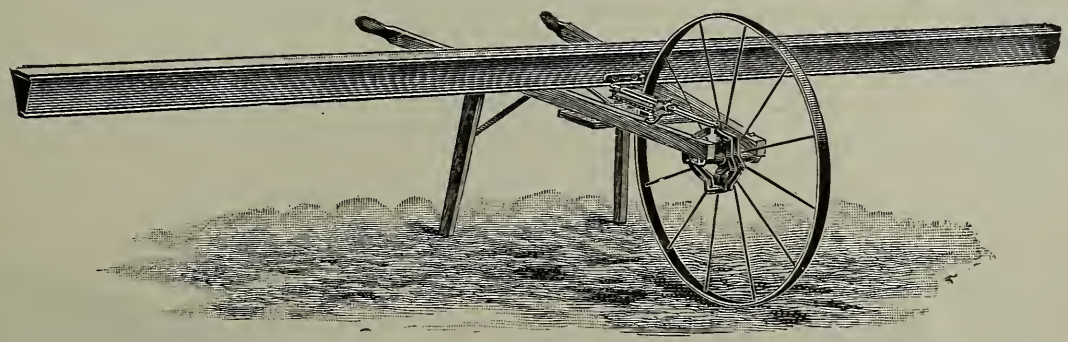
THE EXCELSIOR SEED DRILL is one of the best for sowing Onion Seed, for growing large Onions and is used exclusively by all the large Onion growers west of Erie in the Onion belt.

Sows any kind of Seed from Turnip to Corn.

Made with extra seed plate for sowing Onions, and an attachment for sowing seed for Onion Sets, also a fertilizer attachment.

Price, with two seed plates, $6.50; fertilizer attachment, $2.00 extra; onion set attachment, $1.50 extra. Neatly packed F. O. B. Erie.





THE NEW STAR FORCE FEED WHEELBARROW GRASS SEEDER is the latest and best in the market. A seeder that will sow the same quantity of seed on rough or smooth ground must be a force feed seeder. This is what we claim for the Star Feeder; and also that it not only forces the seed out when in operation, but that it prevents the seed from running out of its own weight when not in operation. We think this is not true of any other wheelbarrow seeder. The STAR sows all kinds of Grass Seed, Millet, Turnip, etc. Send for circular.

We also have a special 6-foot size seeder gotten up especially for sowing clover, turnip and other seeds in vineyards. This 6-foot box will fit any of our 14 or 16-foot Star Feeders.

Price: 6 or 14-foot Seeder, $5.00; 16-foot Seeder, $5.50; 6-foot box separate, $2.75.

Prices of Standard Poultry Supplies, Etc.

BY STANDARD WE MEAN THE VERY BEST KNOWN TO THE MOST SUCCESSFUL POULTRYMEN. WE GUARANTEE THEM TO BE THE BEST OBTAINABLE.

Baby Chick Food is a mixture of 12 different grains and seeds, proportioned correctly so as to meet all the needs of growing chicks and to fully nourish them, and no other food should be fed for the first eight weeks. It should be fed dry. Price: 5 lb. bag 15c; 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. $1.15; 100 lbs. $2.25.

GRANITE CRYSTAL GRIT MAGNIFIED.
Crystal Formation.

BEFORE. AFTER.
Being Acted Upon by the Gizzard.

This Grit is the best Grit on the market, each crystal is sharp cornered and several sided. X-size for brooder chicks; this size makes the finest bird gravel for bottom of bird cages. XX for half-grown chickens. XXX for hens and turkeys. A grit free from all dust and dirt, of uniform size, a grit that contains just the right ingredients to increase egg production and to keep the fowl in a fine, healthy condition; a grit that sells itself on sight because a person once seeing it cannot help but to notice the superior qualities of the same. Price per 100-lb. sk. 55c; 5 sacks, $2.70;; 10 sacks, $5.25; 20 sacks, $10.00.

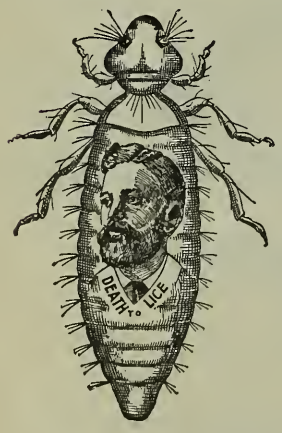
Oyster Shell, crushed and well screened shell. Per 100-lb. sk. 55c; 5 sacks, $2.70; 10 sacks, $5.25; 20 sacks, $10.00.

Raw Poultry Bone, granulated. Price per lb. 5c; 10 lbs. 35c; 50 lbs. $1.40; 100 lbs. $2.75.

Charcoal. Sold in two sides, Granulated and Pulverized. Price 1 lb. 5c; 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lb. sk. 90c.

High Protein Beef Scraps—Guaranteed 60 per cent protein. Feed liberally of these scraps. It is the greatest egg producer on earth. Give it a trial. 10 pounds of scraps mixed with 90 pounds of other mash food make an ideal laying food. Price per lb. 4c; 10 lbs. 35c; 100 lbs. $3.00.

Alfalfa Clover Meal—Choice and pure. Cured without rain. Green as the day it was cut. This is also a great egg producer, also gives color to the yolk, and supplies the green food so much needed in the winter time. Price per lb. 3c; 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lb. sack 90c; 100-lb. sack $1.65.

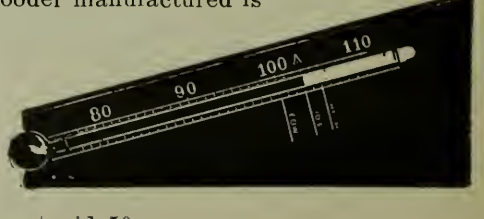


20th Century Turkey Blackhead and Cholera Cure—The only remedy known to cure this fatal disease. Price: 2½-lb. package 75c, postpaid.

Siegel's Lice Powder is fatal to lice on poultry, horses, cattle, dogs, and other animals. Cheap at any price, because it kills instantly, also works instantaneously on cabbage and currants, etc. Cheaper than others, as it goes further. Price: 5-oz. box 10c; 15-oz. 25c; 48-oz. 50c. Postpaid, 5-oz. box 15c; 15-oz. 40c; 48-oz. $1.00.

Surekil Lice Paint is fatal to all body lice on poultry and hogs by simply painting, sprinkling or spraying it on roosts for poultry or on bedding for hogs. It is harmless to fowls and animals, but sure death to insects—not only by actual contact, but from the gas or vapor given off by it when exposed to the air. Prices: 1-qt. can 35c; ½-gal. can 60c.

High Grade Tested Thermometers—The best incubator or brooder manufactured is worthless unless the thermometer used is accurate. Many hatches fail by reason of inferior thermometers. We handle the best that money can buy. Only seasoned tubes are used—those that for at least two years have lain in the vaults of the manufacturer, and have been well tested.



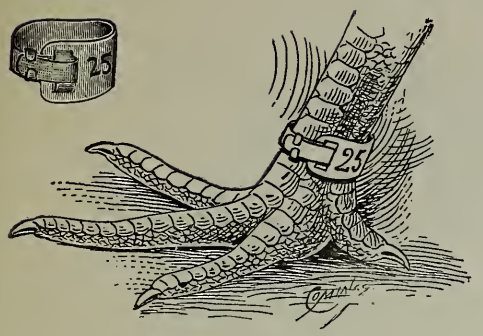
Cyphers Incubator Thermometers, each 50c; postpaid 60c.

Model Incubator Thermometers, wired or stands. Each 40c; postpaid 50c.

Brooder Thermometers, each 30c; postpaid, 40c.

Brooder Thermometers, mounted, each 35c; postpaid 50c.

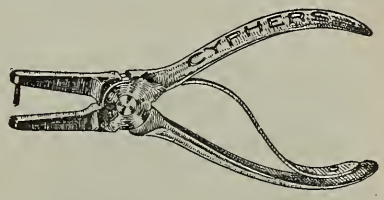
Poultry Supplies



Improved Champion Leg Band—The oldest and most popular band on the market. This Band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. They will stay where you put them. Held by double lock, it is impossible for them to lose off. Made of aluminum in two sizes, large for Asiatic class and Turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and similar breeds. Price, postpaid, 12-15c; 25-30c; 50-50c; 100-80c. Numbered 1 to 100.

Pigeon Bands—Made from Aluminum with rounded edges; have two styles, the open and clasp style. Numbered from 1 to 100. Price same as Poultry Bands.

Cyphers Perfect Marker—This punch is so simple in construction that it will appeal to all as a practical tool. Cyphers Perfect Marker is made especially for the work of marking chicks. It makes a good, clear, clean cut and does not mutilate the web, as do many cheaper punches. These punches are made especially for us, and we guarantee them to meet all requirements. Price, each 50c; postpaid 60c.

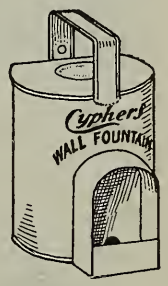


Price 50c.

Price 75c

Price 50c

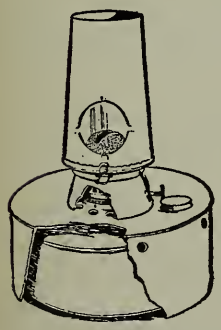
Price 25c



1 Qt. Size, 30c
Gal. Size, 60c

The Zero Safety Lamp

For Incubators and Brooders.



Zero Lamp.

The **ZERO SAFETY LAMP** carries off the heat as fast as it forms.

The oil tank is surrounded on all sides and top by an air space which forms the outside wall of the lamp. This wall is so attached to the lamp collar that the heat coming down the burner runs out on it and does not reach the oil tank.

All the air used by the lamp is drawn up the sides, across the top of the oil tank, up the entire length of the collar and burner, thus carrying off the heat as fast as formed and keeping the oil cooled.

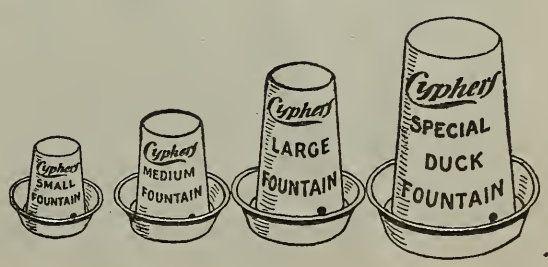
The Zero Lamp and chimney are made of the very best quality of galvanized iron, and the lamp is fitted with a heavy brass burner.

The workmanship is perfect and every lamp is thoroughly inspected before it leaves the factory.

Its dimensions are as follows: Diameter of lamp, 7 inches; height to top of chimney, 9½ inches; width of wick, 1 inch.

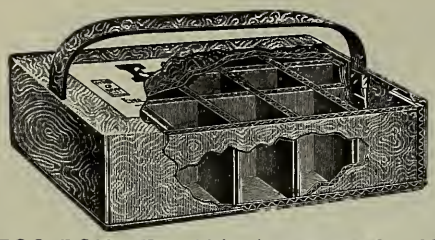
The Price of the Zero is $1.25 each.

Cyphers Galvanized Drinking Fountains are easily cleaned, do not become sour and do not break easily. They will last a life-time and are, by all means, the fountain for practical use. The small size fountain is just right for brooder use. Price: Small size, each 20c; three, 50c. Medium size, each 25c; three 70c. Large size, each 35c; three $1.00. Special duck size, each 35c; three $1.00.

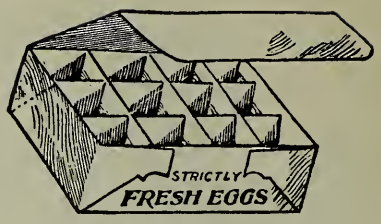


Cyphers Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountain

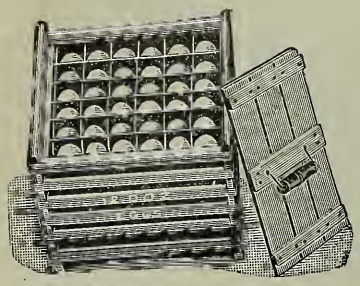
Poultry Supplies (Continued).



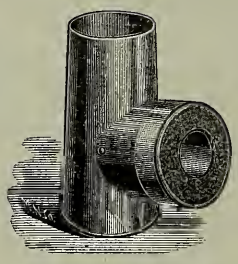
EYRIE EGG BOX—For Shipping Eggs for Hatching.
15 Egg Size, 15c; Doz. $1.25.
30 " " 20c; " 1.90.



PAPER EGG BOX.
Price, 1 Dozen Boxes, 10c.
Original Package 250, $1.50.



12-DOZ. EGG CASE, 25c.



EGG TESTER, 25c.

Price 25c.

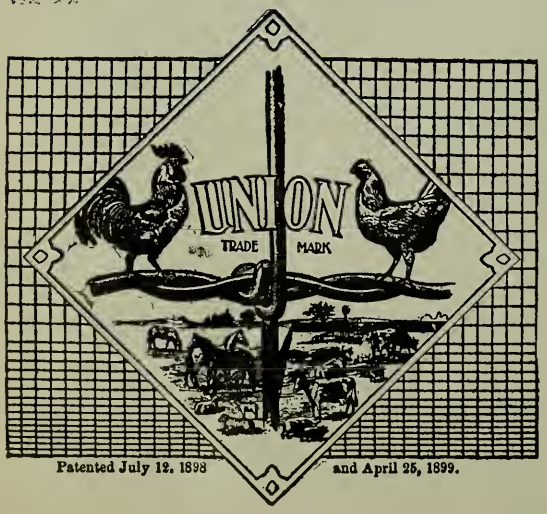
The Standard Coop

IS RAIN PROOF, RAT PROOF, VERMIN PROOF, and an absolutely safe and sanitary home.

Of first importance to the raising of little chickens is **a properly ventilated coop,** consequently this matter was given the closest attention. Around the bottom of the Standard Coop we have turned out small openings similar to the ventilations on automobile hoods. This permits the air to pass freely through the lower part of the sides, forcing the impure air through the openings under the eaves of the corrugated top.

One advantage of a round coop is, that **there are no corners for the accumulation of dirt or smothering of the little chickens.**

Note there are no holes in the heavily corrugated top of the standard coop for water to enter, no seams in which rust may collect, no joints to become loosened and is easily removed, because of the simplicity of the patent fastenings. Price, $1.75.



Union Lock Poultry Fence—Union Lock Poultry Fencing for poultry yards will supersede the old 2-inch mesh wire fences as soon as its merits become known. In the wider sizes it is more expensive than the regular 2-inch mesh netting, and the fine mesh at the bottom will appeal to every practical raiser as a great advantage. It will yard the smallest chick and keep out rats and vermin. On account of the picket being at right angles to the cables this fence will fit any unevenness of the ground without cutting. Because of its strength and construction, this fence requires no top or bottom rail, and no more posts than the ordinary woven-wire stock fence, or about one-half the number needed for ordinary poultry neting.

Prices in full bales only—each bale is 165 feet long, 24 inches wide, $2.50; 36 inches wide, $3.15; 48 inches wide, $3.75; 60 inches wide, $4.00; 72 inches wide, $4.50; 84 inches wide, $5.00. A discount of 3 per cent. in 3 bale lots; 5 per cent. in 5 bale lots. Staples for fastening, 10c per pound. All above free on cars at Erie. For broken rolls, 1c per square foot for the 24 and 36 inch widths; ¾c per square foot for other widths.

Poultry Supplies (Continued).

Lee's Germozone.—Germozone is antidotical to Fungus and Organic Poison and Bacteria in its liberation of free or nascent oxygen, much the same as hydrogen proxide, but without the quick deterioration and caustic effect of that preparation. When given to an animal or fowl in drinking water, enough to make the water a strong purple color, it serves a double purpose. It insures purity of water, as no germs or organic or fungus poison can long abide alongside of GERMOZONE. It kills germs, fungus poison, many organic poisons, worms, etc. It also has a beneficial effect as a bowel regulator. That is why GERMOZONE has created such a revolution in making easy the raising of Poultry, young and old. Price per lb. bottle, 50c.

Lee's Egg Maker and Chick Grower is the biggest value for the money ever offered to poultry raisers, being highly concentrated, only a very small amount per day is required. It is one of the best egg producers on the market, and also one of the best for growing young chicks healthy and strong. **Lee's Egg Maker** should be fed to male birds as well as to the hens. Their thrift and vigor is very important, as upon this depends, to a very large extent, the fertility of the egg and the constitution of the young stock. Price: 2½ lb. package, 25c; 5½ lb. package, 50c.

Rust's Haven Roup Pills for Fowls and Pigeons—These Pills act directly on the glands and mucous membrane, allay feverish symptoms, and carry off morbid matter from the system. They are believed to be the best remedy ever discovered for roup, catarrh, cold and distemper, and many pigeon diseases. They are unlike any other medicine, and, being composed of medicines in concentrated form, they are of moderate size, and therefore easy to give fowls and pigeons. Box of 50 Pills, 25c. postpaid.

Conkey's Roup Cure will cure Roup in all its forms. Price: 4-oz. Box, 50c; 9-oz. Box, $1.00, postpaid.

Conkey's Gape Cure, comprising two distinct kinds of powders, one to be given in the drinking water and the other in the soft feed. A very dependable remedy for the worst disease of little chicks. Price 50c; postpaid, 65c.

Pratt's Roup Cure in 25c and 50c sizes, postpaid.

Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy will save your little chicks, in 25c size, postpaid.

PRATT'S BABY CHICK FOOD

Pratt's Baby Chick Food—This is one of the greatest Money Savers and greatest Chick Savers ever placed on the market. Every man, woman or child who raises little chicks, turkeys, ducks and geese, should try at least one package of Pratt's Baby Chick Food. It is a scientific food ration to be fed for the first three weeks. Price: 1 lb. pkg. 10c; 3 lb. 25c; 6½ lb. 50c; 100 lb. bag, $5.00.

NEST EGGS

Hygieia Lice Killing Nest Egg—Our Hygieia Lice Killing Nest Egg is a combination nest egg and lice killer. By simply using it in the nests in the same manner as an ordinary nest egg is used, laying hens are cleared of lice and mites, and are able to occupy the nests with comfort. The use of this nest egg insures the absence if all kinds of insect pests from the nest. They are always at work, safe to use and certain in results. Put in nest with the setting hen. 5c each, or 50c dozen.

China Nest Eggs—3 for 5c; 12 for 15c.

International Stock Foods

3 Feeds for 1 Cent

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS for International Stock Food Co.'s goods, which are acknowledged to be the best that science can produce. We sell large quantities of these goods, which is proof of their worth.

International Stock Food, the best conditioner for horses, cattle, sheep and swine. 25-lb. pail, each $2.75; or four for $10.00. Freight prepaid to any point in Pennsylvania, Ohio or New York State.

International Stock Food in 25c, 50c and $1.00 sizes.

International Poultry Food, one of the best egg producers on the market, in 25c and 50c sizes.

International Heave Cure, a guaranteed remedy for heaves, asthma, broken wind, coughs, etc., per pkg. 50c.

International Worm Powder, a superior concentrated vermifuge for horses, colts and other animals. Price per pkg. 50c.

International Hoof Ointment, a sure cure for hard, brittle, contracted hoofs. Price per pkg. $1.00.

International Honey Tar Foot Remedy, a remarkable foot-grower, softens and toughens. Price per pkg. 50c.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil, good for man or beast; cures burns, bruises, sprains, scales, sores, ulcers and all flesh wounds. Price per pkg. 50c.

Grange Garget Cure, the best on the market. Pkg. 50c.

BIRD SEED

We handle nothing but fresh, clean and reliable bird seeds and bird foods. In our mixture for canary birds we put nothing but the very best recleaned seed in such proportions best suited for the health of the bird. If you order bird seed to go by mail add 10 cents per lb. for postage.

Siegel's Choice Mixed Bird Seed. Per lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 80c.

Sicily Canary Seed. (Choice Recleaned.) Per lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 80c.

Hemp. (Best recleaned.) Per lb. 8c; 10 lbs. 60c.

Rape. (German Imported recleaned.) Per lb. 8c; 10 lbs. 70c.

Lettuce. (Selected Stock.) Per lb. 25c.

Millet. (Imported Bird Millet). Per lb. 8c; 10 lbs. 60c.

Bird Gravel. Per lb. 5c; 10 lbs. 35c.

Cuttle Bone. (Patented.) This has a patent fastener so can be fastened to the cage. Choice large selected pieces, each 5c.

Mite Exterminator. Sure death to the mites which infest the cages and birds. Per bottle 25c.

Bird Manna keeps birds in constant song, improves their plumage and prevents disease. A sure cure for loss of song and all diseases of seed-eating cage birds. Can be fastened to the cage. Price, each 15c.

Parrot Food. A highly concentrated food for parrots, macaws, cockatoos and the larger parakeets. Price 15c.

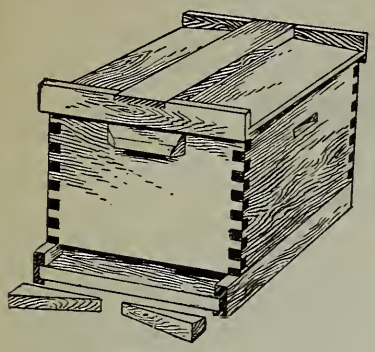
Mammoth Russian Sunflower Seed. One of the best parrot foods on the market. Also one of the best for poultry, especially when moulting. Price per lb. 8c; 10 lbs. 60c.

CURES

by the thousands — profitable herds and vigorous calves by the score testify to the efficacy of KOW-KURE. It is not a "food"—it is a medicine, and the only medicine in the world for cows only. Made for the cow and, as its name indicates, a COW CURE. Barrenness, retained afterbirth, abortion, scours, caked udder, and all similar affections positively and quickly cured. No one who keeps cows, whether many or few, can afford to be without KOW - KURE. It is made especially to keep cows healthy, and healthy cows give more milk, make richer butter and with less care. If you are having any trouble with your cows you can cure them with KOW-KURE.

PRICE PER CAN..... 45c
LARGE CAN 85c

SPECIAL PRICES ON ANY OF THE ABOVE IN QUANTITIES.



Bee Hive.

Beekeepers' Supplies

No. 14 one-story dovetailed Hive, 10 frame, consists of bottom, body with Hoffman frames and division board, cover and nails. Price of one in flat, $1.60; in 5 flat lots, $7.50.

No. 1 Super holds slotted section holders, wood separators slotted both edges, follower, springs, 4¼x4¼x1⅞ bee-way sections, inch-wide foundation starters and nails.

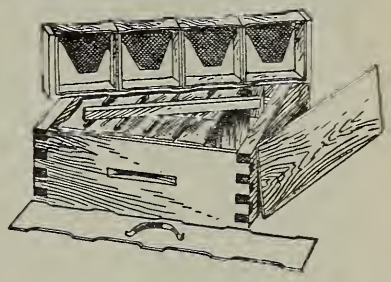
Supers for Comb Honey

No. 1 Super is dovetailed and will fit No. 14 Hive, making 1½-story Hive. Price for No. 1 Super in flat, $1.00; 5 flat lots, $3.75.

10 frame Hive Covers, each 50c.

10 frame Bottom Boards, each 40c.

Double Grooved Hoffman Brood Frames, 10 in. flat, 35c.



Dovetailed Super No. 1.

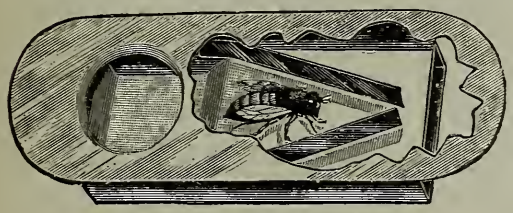
We Sell the "Falcon" Section

Which is made from selected basswood, the white part of the lumber only being used, all the dark, knotty and otherwise unsuitable parts being cut out and used for other purposes.

"FALCON" SECTIONS are not only superior in polish, but no other manufacturer has ever been able to produce sections with such perfect V-grooves. The importance of this item must not be overlooked for the elimination of breakage when folding means dollars saved. It has been a source of great pleasure to us to receive hundreds of letters from our customers stating that they have never used any sections which go together as accurately and with as little waste as **"Falcon" Sections.** Price, Bee-way Section, No. 1, 4¼x4¼x1⅞, per 100, 80c; per 1000, $5.65.

Comb. Foundation, Light Section Foundation, size of sheet, 3⅞x15½, 27 to 29 sheets to the pound, per lb. 70c.

Brood Foundation, Light Comb. Foundation for Brood, size of sheet 7¾x16¾, 7 to 8 sheets to the pound, per lb. 65c.



Porter Bee Escape.

The Porter Bee Escape

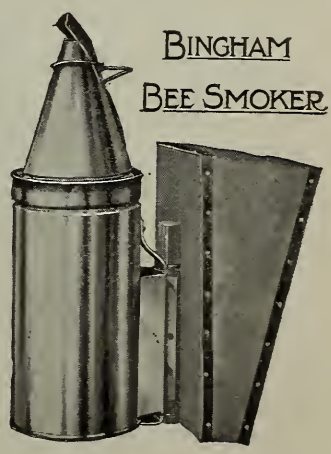
THE PORTER BEE ESCAPES greatly facilitate the removing of honey from hives and supers. The escape is fastened to a board after making a suitable hole in same. One escape to a board is sufficient. Complete directions for using the escape are sent with each one.

This escape is far superior to all others.

Price 15c each.

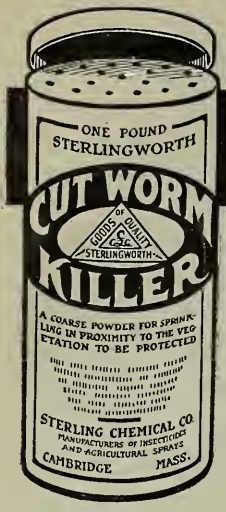
Muth Ideal Bee Veil.

Unlike other smokers, the nozzle of the Bingham fits into the stove so that creosote collecting runs down into the fire and is burned. Improvements and better materials and workmanship make the 1913 models of this smoker, which has been the standard longer than any other, better than ever. Price 75c.



MUTH IDEAL BEE VEIL.

This veil is made of light weight, indestructible wire and strong cloth. Will not blow in your eyes or stick to your face. Price 75c each; by mail 85c.



STERLINGWORTH CUT WORM KILLER

STERLINGWORTH CUT WORM KILLER is a powder for sprinkling near the vegetation to be protected and is so alluring to cut worms that they are irrestiably attracted to it. It is non-poisonous, and birds, fowls and pets that eat the dead cut worms are not killed. Don't use poison for killing cut worms. You may poison insect eating birds. One pound protects 175 plants in hills and 150 lineal feet when in rows.

Prices: 1 lb. box, 25c; 5 lb. tins, $1.00.

PLANTS IN SEASON

We can supply the leading **VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS** adapted for this section, also some of the leading **FLOWERING PLANTS** in season.

HORSE RADISH SETS.—Roots will produce good Radish fit for use in one season's growth. Plant the set small end down, so that the top will be 2 in. under the soil. 100 for 60c (by mail, 75c); 300 for $1.75; 500 for $2.50; 1,000 for $4.00.

New Bohemian Horse Radish, or Maliner Kren.—An introduction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A much earlier and better producer than the common sort. The roots grow larger and whiter and the quality is superior. Anticipating an extensive demand for this sterling novelty we have had grown a large number of good sized sets. All growers should have it. Sets or roots, doz., 25c postpaid; by express, 50 for 50c; 100 for 85c.

Asparagus Roots—Ready in April. We offer strong, two-year-old roots of the flowering varieties: CONOVERS COLOSSAL, PALMETTO at 75c per 100 roots; $5.00 per 1,000.

Asparagus Roots come 50 in a bunch, and we do not sell less than one bunch; Palmetto is the best all around variety, especially for home gardeners.

Cabbage Plants—Early sorts, ready in April. Late ones ready in May and June. Early sorts: Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Spring and Early Summer, 10c per doz., 75c per 100. Late varieties, all seasons: Drumhead, Flat Dutch and Danish Winter, 10c per doz., 50c per 100, $2.00 per 1,000.

Cauliflower—Ready from April to July: Henderson Early, Snowball—the best for early or late—25c per doz., $1.50 per 100.

Tomato Plants—Ready in May and June: Sparks Earliana, Chalks Early Jewel, Dwarf Stone, Ponderosa, etc., 15c per doz., $1.00 per 100. Special prices on 1000 lots.

Egg Plants—Ready May and June: New York Improved Large Purple, per doz. 20c; $1.50 per 100.

Pepper Plants—Ready May and June: Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Chili, Long Red Cayenne, 20c per doz., $1.50 per 100.

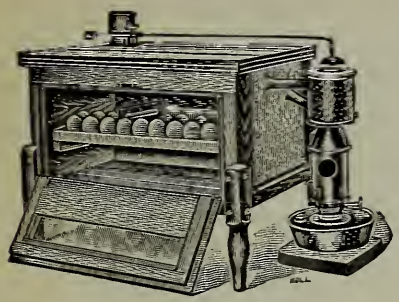
Celery Plants—Ready in June: Golden Self Blanching, 15c per doz., $1.00 per 100; Giant Pascal, 10c per doz., 75c per 100. Special price in large quantities.

We will have the following plants to offer in season at our store: Aster, Castor Oil Bean, Moon Flower, Scarlet Sage, Verbena, Caladiums and Cannas, at reasonable prices.

NOTICE—Plants are well packed and can only be sent by express, at purchaser's risk. If you use plants in large quantities, state your wants and we will make special low price.

Petaluma Incubators and Brooders

Awarded Gold Medal at St. Louis and Portland Expositions over all Competitors.



Model 63.

Model 63—Holds 63 Eggs. Price $8.50. We pay freight.

Model 126—Holds 126 Eggs. Price $14.00. We pay freight.

"EGG-CITY" INCUBATORS AND BROODERS are not of the cheaply constructed kind, intended to last but a year or two, but are carefully made by competent workmen, out of the best materials to be purchased in the best markets of the world.

THERE IS NOTHING CHEAP ABOUT THEM BUT THE PRICE. The prices may be compared to other low priced Incubators and Brooders, but the quality cannot be, as "EGG-CITY" Incubators are really a high-class article sold at a low price. A comparison of "EGG-CITY" Incubators with those of any other Hot-water machines will always result favorably to a selection of the "EGG-CITY." You can get more for your money, besides WE PAY FREIGHT, to your nearest Railroad Station or Steamer Landing in the United States.

EGG CHAMBERS are made of the best quality of carefully selected, air seasoned California Redwood. The double walls are of lumber inside and out with heavy deadening felt between.

DOORS have dcuble glass, brass hinges, and our own make of Lever Door Catches which bind and hold the doors securely.

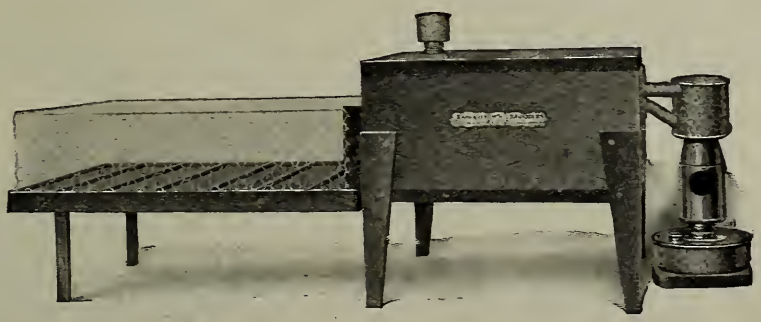
LEGS are made to screw to the corners of Incubators and hold it steady and firm.

LAMP is of the best quality of Galvanized Steel. The Burner is one of the best, and the Chimney is made so as to readily see the size of the lamp flame at all times.

EGGTRAY is a Galvanized Steel frame and corrugated wire botom which holds the eggs in rows, and being entirely of metal is readily washed after the hatch, and never becomes foul. Nothing made to equal it.

EGG-TESTER is our standard style made to fit a No. 2 Burner, and enables the operator to examine the eggs and note what progress is being made.

THERMOMETER is a high class Metal backed instrument, tested by us for accuracy and is held in a small convenient holder which sets between the rows of eggs and securely held in place so that there is no danger of breakage in handling the egg tray.



Model 50— 50 Chicks. Price $5.50. We pay freight.
" 100—100 " " 9.00. " "

"EGG-CITY" BROODERS are perfectly constructed, easily warmed, well ventilated, have a fine large wire run attached. Run or yard can be lowered by folding the legs under thus enabling the chicks to run up or down. Cover is removable for cleaning purposes. These "EGG-CITY" BROODERS are the best low priced Brooders made.

We Sell the Genuine Cyphers Incubators

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY

Is the first in the world to build Incubators and Brooders that meet the requirements of the associated fire insurance interests and is the first company in the history of the poultry business to be granted labels by the fire underwriters, covering **inspected and approved Incubators and Brooders** that have satisfactorily stood the test and MET THE REQUIREMENTS **of their expert engineers.** Label No. 1 for "Inspected Incubator" and Label No. 1 for "Inspected Brooder" have been issued to Cyphers Incubator Company and are illustrated herewith. No two labels issued for Incubators and no two labels issued for Brooders **are to have the same number.**

THIS MEANS THAT EVERY INCUBATOR AND EVERY BROODER THAT BEARS THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS' OFFICIAL LABEL MUST BE ONE THAT HAS BEEN INSPECTED AND APPROVED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (Inc)

Cyphers Incubators

Since first introduced have borne an **unequalled reputation** so far as the fire risk is concerned, as established by the affidavits of agents and salesmen and as **confirmed by the records of the insurance companies;** therefore, the standard type of Incubator manufactured by this Company fared well at the hands of the Mechanical and Consulting Engineers, as may be seen by reference to the Rules and Requirements recommended by them. Nevertheless, they wished to make double sure of safety in the use of even the Standard Cyphers, hence saw fit to require several minor changes in the location and insulation of the heater, and to require the adoption of a method of **fireproofing the heater end** of the Standard Cyphers in such manner as would accomplish the following important results:

No. 1. So that fire from the oil flame (or lamp) "cannot communicate to the incubator case."

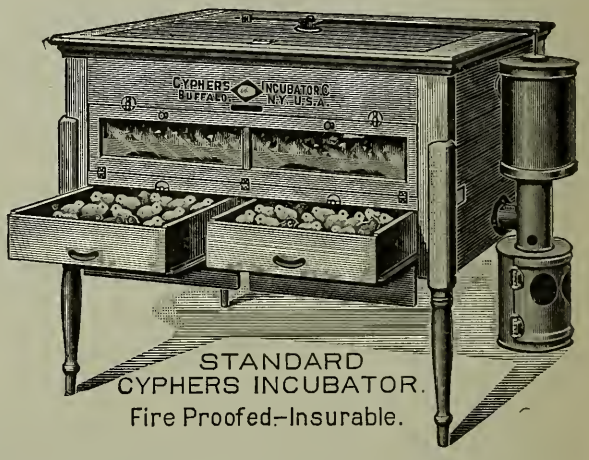
No. 2. "So that oil cannot drip from the lamp, nor fire communicate therefrom to the floor of the room in which the incubator is operated.

No. 3. So that the lamp "cannot be filled without removal from the incubator" or lamp support.

No. 4. So that the lamp "cannot be accidentally jarred or dislodged" from the support.

No. 5. So that the lamp "will at all times be held in proper position and alignment" with the heat flue to heater.

No. 6. So that the lamp can be "readily removed and replaced by the operator without spilling of oil.



STANDARD
CYPHERS INCUBATOR.
Fire Proofed—Insurable.

No. 2 Standard Cyphers Incubator. 1912 Pattern, 244-egg capacity; price $32.00. Fire-proofed, non-moisture, self-regulating, self-ventilating, equipped with patented nursery drawers and covered by manufacturer's guaranty of "Satisfaction or your Money Back."

By special arrangement with the manufacturers, we are now in a position to sell Cyphers Incubators f. o. b. at exactly factory prices, as follows:

PRICE OF GENUINE STANDARD CYPHERS 1908 PATTERN.

Fire-Proofed and Insurable.

No. 1—144 Hen Eggs, 112 Duck Eggs	$22.00
No. 2—244 Hen Eggs, 200 Duck Eggs	32.00
No. 3—390 Hen Eggs, 300 Duck Eggs	38.00

Cyphers Company Adaptable Hover

FIRE PROOFED, INSURABLE, SELF-REGULATING AND SELF-VENTILATING.

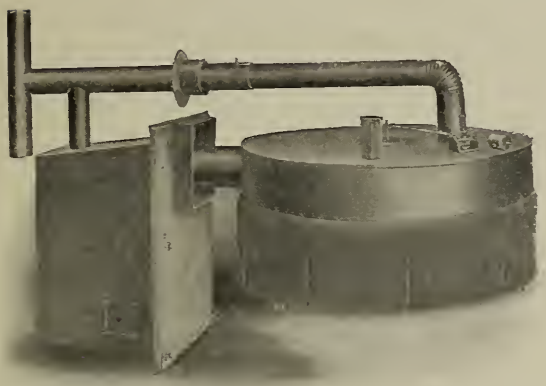


Illustration shows fire-proof heater compartment; heat insulating, metal protected backing by which heater compartment is bolted to case of brooder or wall of colony coop or poultry house; metallic collar which spaces heat pipes and fresh-air flue from woodwork; metal hover drum (lined with asbestos), regulator arm and disc, thermometer, etc. self-regulating and self-ventilating Adaptable Hover is used for heating and brooding the chicks in all sizes of Cyphers Compound 1909 Individual Brooders and is unequalled for adaptation to any home-made brooder of proper size. **Price $8.50.**

The International Sanitary Hovers

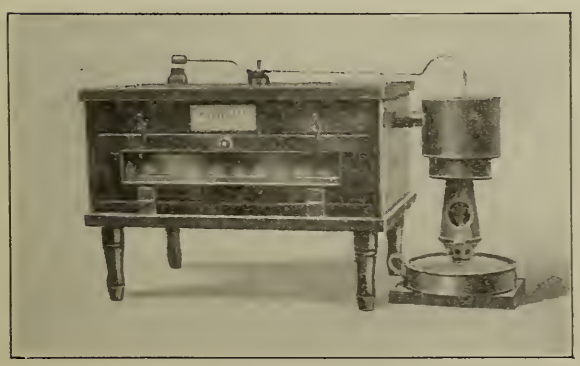
Have stood every climatic test from Panama to Quebec. Practical poultrymen, state experiment stations, and poultry judges endorse them. You can raise chicks anywhere with International Sanitary Hovers. No specially constructed houses are necessary. There is no better place than in your regular hen houses.

Sanitary Hovers are as practical for the small back-yard poultry raiser as for large poultry farms. They are warmest at the curtain—usable anywhere—ready for business wherever placed. No crowding or smothering of chicks—no kneeling in mud to get at the lamp—no cutting of holes or building of platforms. You want the best brooding device—you will get it in the Sanitary Hovers.

Price $8.50 each.

International Sanitary Hover.

60-Egg Hatchalot Incubators.



60-Egg Hatchalot Incubator.

This 60-Egg Hatchalot Incubator is not only the best hatcher but the best Incubator for the price on the market today. It is made of No. 1 Cypress; has a strong zinc and steel thermostat; in fact, is equipped with a complete, absolutely dependable regulating device. The boiler is large and is so constructed that it will heat the Incubator under any ordinary climatic condition. Its mild heat prevents evaporation of the moisture, so that all eggs with chicks in them will hatch, and every chick will be as large as the egg shell will allow. This Incubator is sold with a money-back guarantee.

Price $7.50.

Siegel's Fancy Mixed LAWN SEED.

A MIXTURE OF ALL SHORT GROWING GRASSES, WHICH EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT US IS THE BEST FOR THE FORMATION OF A GOOD LAWN; PER POUND, 30 CENTS; IF BY MAIL, ADD 30 CENTS FOR POSTAGE. SPECIAL PRICE ON LARGE LOTS.

A Few Hints on Lawn Making.

The first of September and early Spring is the best time for Seeding new ground. And all preparatory work on them should be completed before seed time. It ought to be kept in mind in making this preparation that it can be done but ONCE, and is for a long time, therefore it should be thorough.

Deep plowing or spading is a necessity for a good growth of grass. If the ground is wet or springy it must first be underdrained. The final work is to pulverize the surface soil to the last degree; it is not possible to make it too fine and mellow for the reception of the seed. If stable manure is plowed or spaded in it must be old and well rotted. In place of stable manure, or where difficult to procure, it is better to use from eight hundred to half a ton to the acre of some good bone fertilizer, or better still, one ton of unbleached Canada hardwood ashes. This should be worked into the soil before seeding. Roll the ground often and keep the depressions filled up so as to have level lawn.

Choose a still day for seeding and use plenty of seed. It is poor economy to be stingy in seeding grass. The thicker it comes up the better lawn; while if the seeding is sparse, it often takes two or three years to remedy it. Rake the surface over lightly after seeding. The seed ought to be covered lightly or else the birds will get some and rains will wash it badly.

Weeds will appear more or less no matter how clean the seed, for they are in all soils; most of them will soon perish after cutting begins. Don't shave or cut newly-made lawn too close, especially in July or August.

In making out our Fancy Mixed Lawn Seed we use nothing but the very best highest grade of recleaned seed. One bushel of our lawn weighs 32 lbs., that sold by other dealers weighs only from 14 to 18 lbs. per bushel. In buying such seed you are getting a lot of chaffy seed that is really worthless. One pound of our Fancy Mixed Lawn Seed will cover 200 squre feet; 100 pounds per acre.

SHADY NOOK (Lawn Grass for Shady Places)—On nearly all lawns there are shaded, bare and unsightly spots on which the owners have difficulty in getting a stand of grass; for such places this mixture is adapted. It is composed of dwarf-growing grasses which are found naturally growing in such places. Should the ground have become "sour" or drainage defective, it is apt to be covered with moss. If such is the case, apply a heavy coating of lime or land plaster to sweeten it, but the moss should first be removed by the use of a sharp rake, then sow the seed at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre.

1 lb. 40c; by mail 10c per lb. extra.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE—For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with 6 cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well-watered, after which the paste should be applied. It is a good plan to sow on good land, in any out of the way place, strips for sod to be used for patching poor parts of the lawn, or for grass borders, etc.

A. C. D. Ptg. Co. 1216 Peach St